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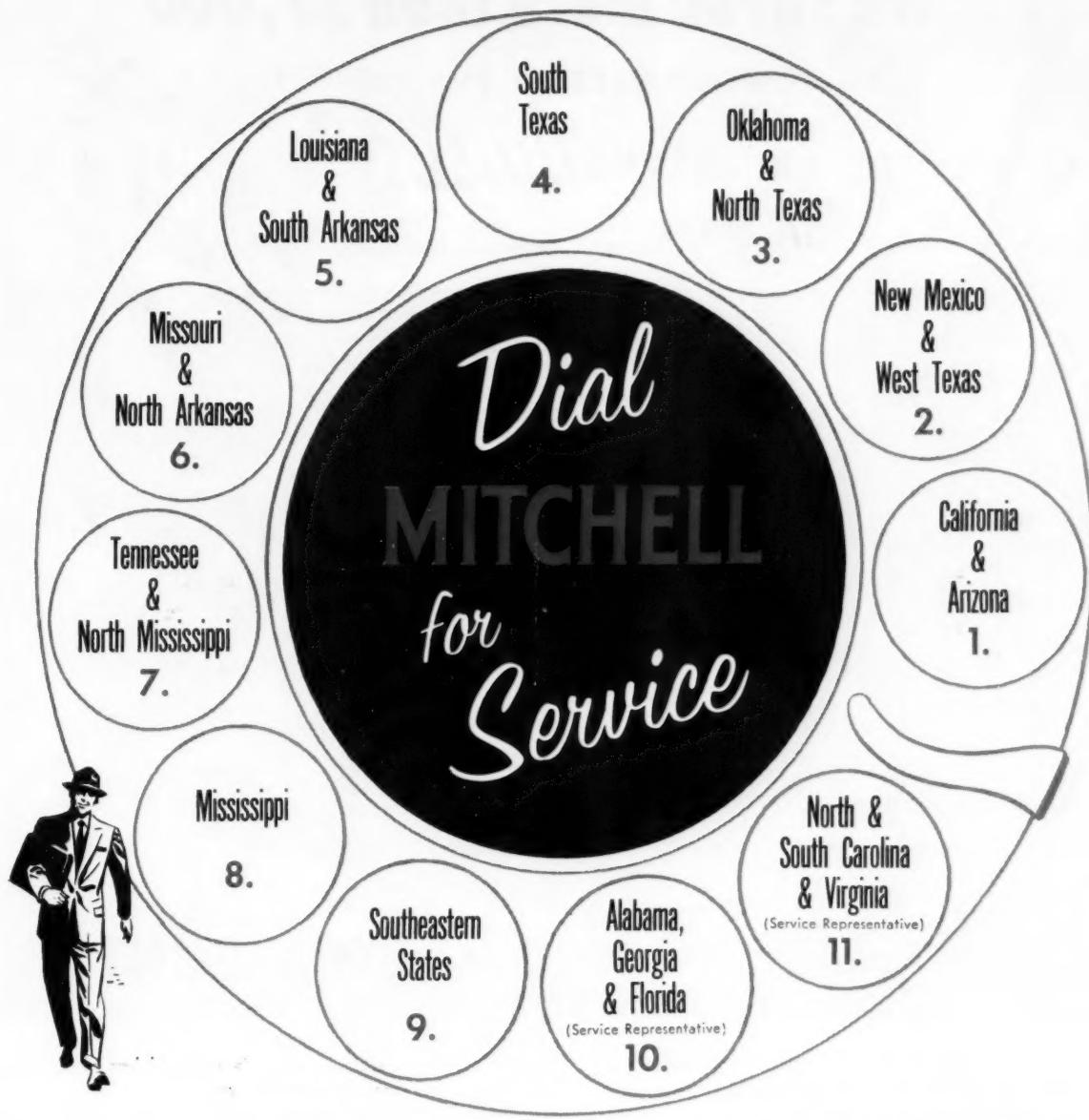
CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

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This is the time of the year when all across the cotton belt, the ginners of America are throwing their gin breasts into operating position for the first time on the 1955 crop.

They face many problems. One ginner will be operating new equipment, still requiring adjustment. Another will be doing his best with old equipment... perhaps bucking competition from a more modern gin outfit nearby. And another will be starting out with green hands.

On top of these challenges, there is the big problem common to the industry — urgency... keep running... don't stop... it's now or never.

With these facts in mind, we of the Mitchell Company again pledge to you the very best service of which we are capable. For your convenience, here once again are the names and addresses of the Mitchell field representatives — the men who will be there as promptly as possible in answer to your call for service:

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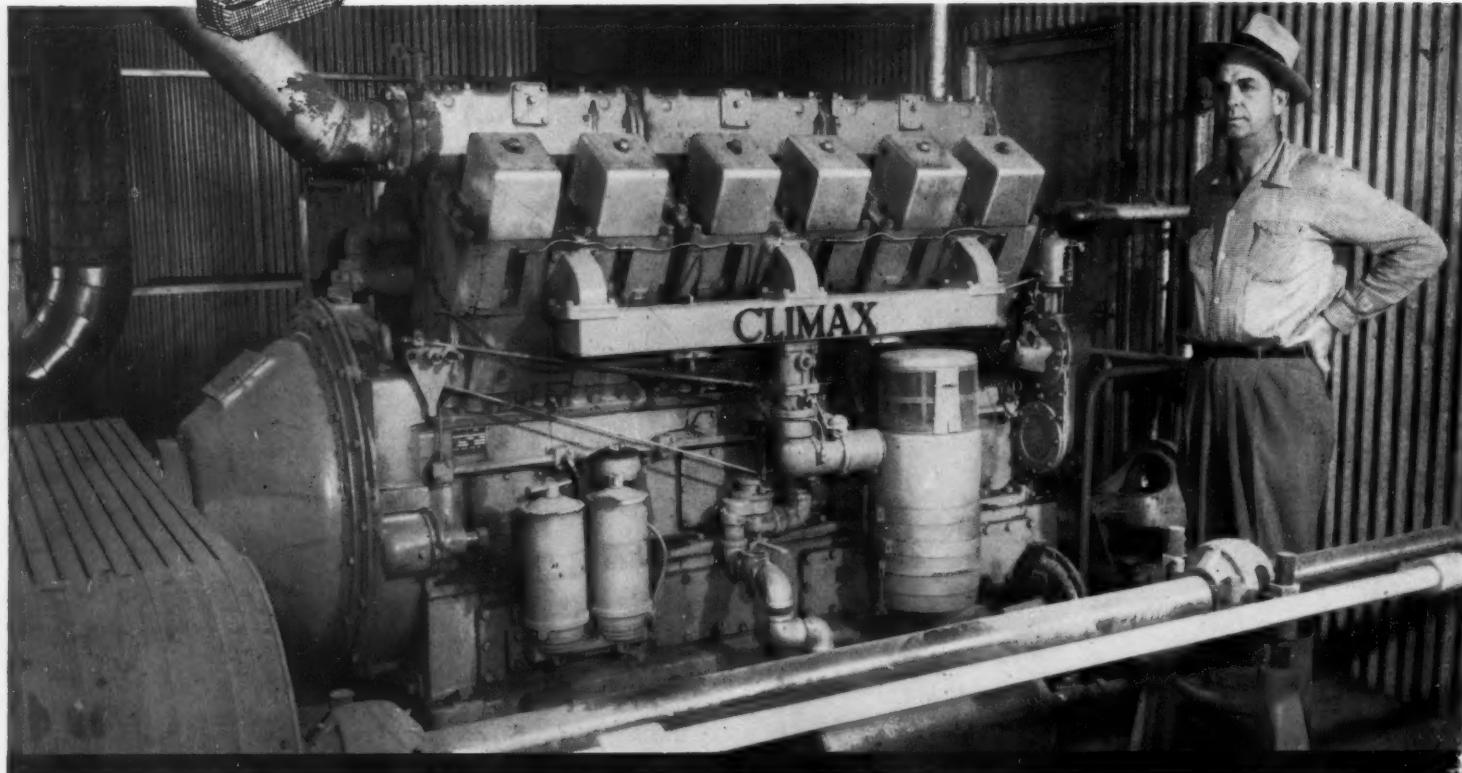
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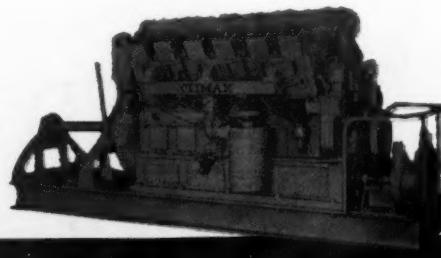
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CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

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**OFFICIAL
MAGAZINE OF:**

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginner's Association
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Arizona Ginner's Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association
California Cotton Ginner's Association
The Carolinas Ginner's Association
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★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

★ ON OUR COVER:

The girl in our cover scene raises a question that's bothered us—how does any man ever get any farm work done with all those beauties standing around waiting for a photographer to come along? Farms, as shown in the picture, sure have changed since we were a kid—there were lots of fine things then, but not half as many good-looking girls as there seem to be now. Or, could it be that photographers just pose the girls to catch your attention? We wouldn't be too surprised, either at the photographer doing it or at your paying more attention because of the girl!

Photograph by Bob Taylor

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Cottonseed Meal in the Feed Industry

Manufacturers would like to use more protein from cottonseed meal, but they must be assured of a uniform, high-quality, low-gossypol meal.

By DR. H. L. WILCKE,
DR. H. J. SMITH and DR. J. E. CORBIN
Ralston Purina Co.

THE CRITICAL area of feedstuffs supplies in this country year after year is the quantity of protein available for livestock and poultry feeding. Our great industry of animal agriculture, which the formula feed business serves, is to a large extent at the mercy of that delicate balance between available supplies of protein sources and on-the-farm needs.

Traditionally, the need outweighs the supply. At the beginning of the current feeding year, for example, the Feed Survey Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association predicted a 4.5 percent deficit of protein sources to needs.

• **Want More Cottonseed Meal**—Is there any wonder, then, that the feed industry has a keen interest in the continued progress of the cottonseed processing industry? This interest is at the same time friendly and selfish. The two industries have been friendly partners in American agricultural progress for half a century or more. The selfish interest comes from the fact that feed makers would like to use a lot more cottonseed meal in their formulas than it is now possible to do.

Cottonseed meal has become a major source of protein supply for the feed industry. The feed industry is a major customer of cotton growers and processors. Yet cottonseed meal has limitations of use in formula feeds which sharply restrict its potential market for growers and processors. It is a simple business truth that as markets widen, profits and opportunities for the suppliers grow.

• **Want Uniform Quality**—What are the limitations that restrict the potential market for cottonseed meal products? There are several, and they are familiar to everyone in the feed industry. They might all be lumped together under the lack of uniformity that exists in processing, which results in a non-uniform product.

Feed manufacturers would like to produce cottonseed meal of a uniform color, low free-gossypol content (preferably under 0.04 percent), a protein content of 50 percent, and relatively free of hull particles and lint. The meal should be processed in such a manner that the quality of protein (amino acid availability) will remain undamaged.

This is an ideal cottonseed meal product for the feed industry. Although such a product is not currently available commercially, it has been made experimentally. A uniform meal of this type would seem to offer wider markets

and expanded profits for the cotton oil industry.

• **History Reviewed**—Current problems always come into proper focus when set upon a background of history. As recently as 60 or 70 years ago, when the feed industry was just beginning, cottonseed was considered deadly poisonous to all farm animals and poultry, except cattle. Southern farmers were scrupulously careful to keep the gin refuse away from their hogs and chickens. They had learned that it could kill them. State laws were passed to govern the disposal of the early cottonseed to minimize the danger and odor which it presented when decomposing.

In the 1890's, when cottonseed mills began to be common in the South, cottonseed meal was popular principally as a fertilizer. In 1891, only one million tons of cottonseed were crushed. Then, near the turn of the century, the North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas Experiment Stations added to knowledge obtained by European scientists in isolating the toxic element in the meal, gossypol.

While the hydraulic processing used by most cotton oil mills until recently reduced free gossypol content from approximately 1.0 percent in hulled meals to approximately 0.075 to 0.1 percent in the meal, the residual level was still too high for safety in unrestricted feeding to swine or poultry.

Many years later, the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans found that gossypol could be separated from the meal by a flotation method following pre-extraction preparation. Then followed introduction of the pre-press solvent extraction method, which was equally effective in eliminating or safely reducing the gossypol content.

By that time, cottonseed mills were equipped with the old hydraulic or screw press type presses, and a change to the new equipment would involve considerable expense. Even now, the mills producing cottonseed meal are processing with equipment that ranges all the way from the earliest hydraulic presses to the latest solvent extraction equipment. It is difficult to produce a high quality, uniform cottonseed meal under these conditions.

• **New Markets Developed**—There have been a number of mills that have kept pace with research advances. They have equipped themselves to process with a combination of screw press and solvent extraction, and other modern methods. The commercial availability of the resulting high quality meals, even though



DR. H. L. WILCKE, a co-author of this paper, is assistant director of Research for Ralston Purina Co., and on the research committee of National Cottonseed Products Association.

in relatively small amounts, has begun to widen the market for cottonseed meal.

For the first time in history, cottonseed meal in poultry feeds is becoming increasingly popular and practical. The limiting factor to the use of increasingly larger amounts of cottonseed meal in swine and poultry formula feeds is the scarcity of low gossypol cottonseed meal of high protein quality.

This look into history encourages us to think that continued progress and research are sure to bring great opportunities to the cottonseed processing industry and the users of its products. The progress already made is impressive. The cotton industry has come a long way from the day that state laws regulated the disposal of seed to the present time when cottonseed meal is included in swine and poultry rations.

The growing usefulness of cotton by-products, together with the steady decline in the relative position of cotton lint in the fabric field, raises the possibility that some day the by-products may be equally as important as a source of cash income, as the main product. That situation is far from the case today, but it is within the realm of possibility and should be enough to inspire sustained impetus to research and progress in the cottonseed processing industry.

• **More Research Needed**—What problems are likely to be solved by continued progress in basic research and processing techniques? Here are a few that are of special interest to the feed industry.

Basic research may be able to tell us more and more about how to supplement cottonseed oil meal most effectively as a protein source. When we learn precisely what it has and what it lacks, we can use it more widely and more effectively. While we think we know a lot about its nutritive content and value now, we know there is much we haven't yet learned.

Basic research should tell us much about what strains of cotton provide the best oilseed meals. It has long been known, for example, that the native seed of some strains contain a much higher gossypol content than those from

others. Research in genetics may be able to develop strains that will be strong in the production of both lint and oilseed products.

More work on the effect of various storage conditions of cottonseed on the nutritive value of the cottonseed meal produced would be helpful.

Continued research into specific problems may widen the market for cottonseed meals. For instance, the gossypol element and other cottonseed pigments in chicken layer rations including cottonseed meal will discolor egg yolks long before it is of a high enough level to be toxic to the hen. This pigmentation in the yolk is especially noticeable after the eggs have been in storage. Such a reaction practically eliminates the use of cottonseed meal in layer rations. Research may be able to overcome this limitation.

In processing procedures, the immediate needs may be more in practicing what is already known than in research. It is known, for example, that overheating will reduce the feeding value of the protein in the meal. This may be due either to a reduction in the digestibility of the protein or to a change in the chemical nature of the protein.

The amino acids of heat-processed cottonseed meal protein seem to be less "available" to the animal or fowl than they are in meals produced with minimum heat. Methionine and lysine are two amino acids adversely affected by heat. Additives that are sometimes credited with gossypol destruction are known to form a bound-lysine complex that reduces the free lysine available to animals, and consequently lowers the supplemental value of the protein. This is a

factor that has been considered in research involving chemical additives added for the purpose of reducing the free gossypol content. Certain compounds can be used very successfully for this purpose. The feed industry would like to see this information incorporated into processing standards and procedures.

• Future Can Be Bright — Earlier it was pointed out that a selfish interest of the feed industry in the continued progress of the cottonseed processing industry lies in the fact that feed manufacturers would like to use a lot more cottonseed meal in their formulas than is now possible. This is true for several reasons.

There is evidence that a combination of protein sources normally produces better feeding results in mixed feeds than protein from a single source. In other words, a mixed feed containing both soybean meal and cottonseed meal may be more efficient than one drawing all its protein content from only one of these sources.

It appears economically wasteful to ship soybean meal to cotton growing states for use in feeds for those areas. Availability of uniformly high protein cottonseed meal of low gossypol content and high protein quality might eliminate much of this great burden, to the benefit of feeders in cotton growing areas and the cotton industry alike.

Cottonseed meal is an excellent product when it is processed correctly and used properly. Through research and progress, it has grown to occupy an important place in animal agriculture in this

country. It has become an important indirect source of human food.

In the light of the progress made by the cottonseed industry in the past, it is logical to expect even more rapid advances in the future, bringing about more opportunities for the people of the cotton industry.

The feed industry on the one hand, and cottonseed processors and growers on the other, will indeed be in partnership when cottonseed meal is of such uniformly high quality that it can be used in unrestricted amounts in all feed formulas.

Frank Daniels New Durkee Advertising Manager

Appointment of Frank J. Daniels as advertising manager for Durkee Famous Foods Division of the Glidden Co. is announced by Harvey L. Slaughter, Glidden vice-president and general manager of the Durkee division, Cleveland.

Daniels succeeds Elmer L. Weber, recently named general sales manager for Durkee packaged products.

In his new capacity Daniels, former assistant director of advertising and merchandising, will be responsible for Durkee advertising activities and the development of merchandising and promotion programs for all Durkee products.

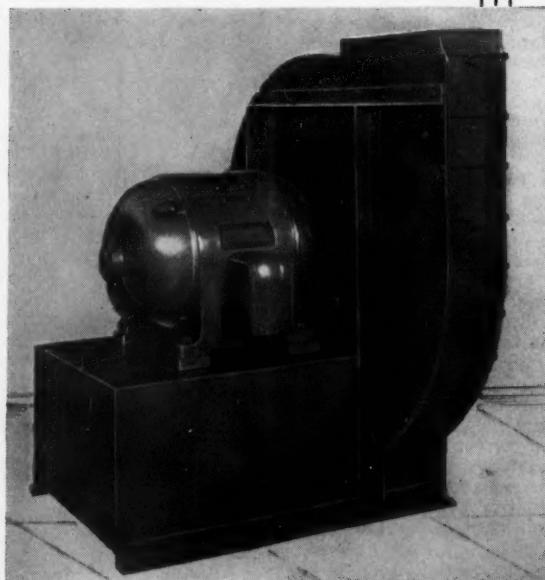
An Air Force captain during World War II, Daniels joined Durkee at the division's Elmhurst, N.Y., plant shortly after leaving the service. He was named general sales promotion manager and transferred to Cleveland in 1950.

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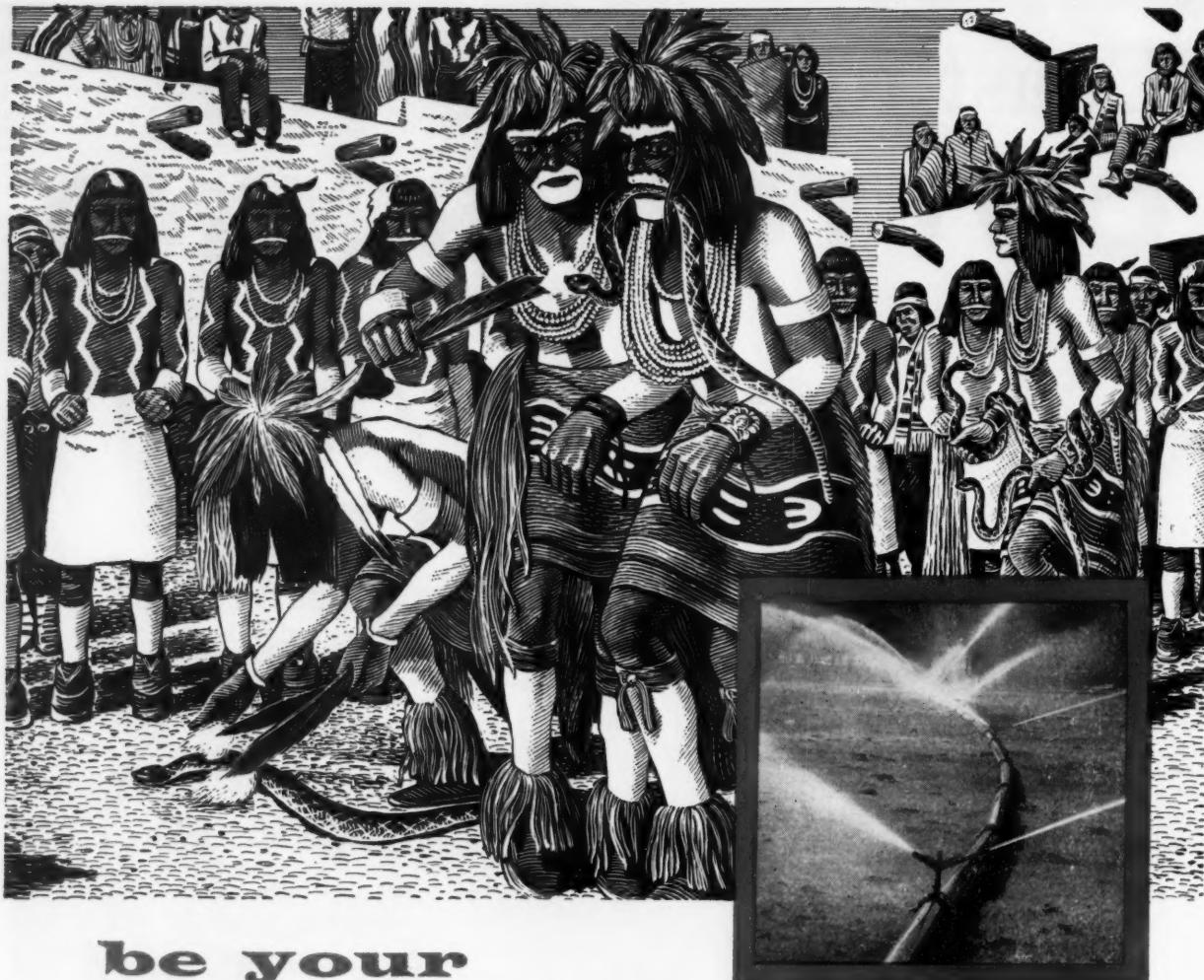
GALVESTON, TEXAS

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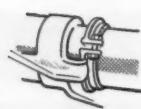
When Hopi Indians needed water for their crops, the High Priest was called upon to perform the historic Rain Dance. Rattlesnakes, one after another, were held between his teeth, while another priest attracted their attention with a feather whip to prevent them from biting.

As the dance progressed, each rattler was flung to the ground, gathered into a circle by other priests, and sprinkled with corn meal. To conclude the ceremony, the snakes were released outside the village in the belief that they would hurry to the Rain Gods and beg help for the Hopis.

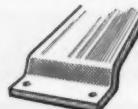
Nowadays, of course, there's a much easier and a far more effective way. With a modern Mathieson Sprinkler Irrigation System, successful farmers are providing the basic moisture their crops need during the entire growing season.

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Would Aid Oil Mills

Gossypol-Free Cottonseed Goal of Plant Breeders

■ ENCOURAGING PROGRESS made in preliminary research to breed out toxic pigment glands, USDA reports; more work needed.

RESEARCH to develop a variety of commercial cotton that is free of toxic pigment glands containing gossypol is making "encouraging progress," USDA said in a statement issued Sept. 7.

The work still is in its early stages, the Department emphasized, and it probably will be some time before a satisfactory commercial cotton can be developed.

Plant breeders of USDA's Agricultural Research Service are highly encouraged by their recent findings, however.

Geneticists observed that certain plants of both commercial upland cotton and primitive Hopi varieties contain an unusually small number of pigment glands, with some parts of these plants completely gland-free. The goal of scientists now is to breed the glandless character existing in parts of these plants into a single variety of cotton.

"Success in breeding for a gland-free variety can be measured chemically by determining the gossypol content of cottonseed in the test plants," USDA's announcement continued. "In prelimi-

nary tests, scientists have obtained cotton plants with an average reduction in seed gossypol from 1.14 percent to 0.20 percent, with one selection having as little as 0.06 gossypol in the seed."

USDA points out that both oil mills and users of cottonseed feed products will benefit if it does prove to be possible to develop a variety of cotton containing gossypol-free seed.

At the present time, low-gossypol cottonseed meal is being produced by a number of oil mills (see the article, "Cottonseed Meal in the Feed Industry," elsewhere in this issue.) This meal is being used to an increasing extent in poultry and swine rations, and its availability has widened markets for cottonseed meal.

The improved cottonseed meals now on the market are the result of processing and nutrition research by USDA, state experiment stations, cotton oil mills and others, cooperating with the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

This research, which has been the subject of frequent articles in The Cot-

ton Gin and Oil Mill Press, is continuing and will be of increasing value to processors and users of cottonseed feed products in the future, in the opinion of research workers and industry representatives.

Harry K. Gardner, Cotton Ginner Dies in Arkansas

Harry K. Gardner, cotton ginner and buyer, died Aug. 28 at his home, Vanndale, Ark. He was 62.

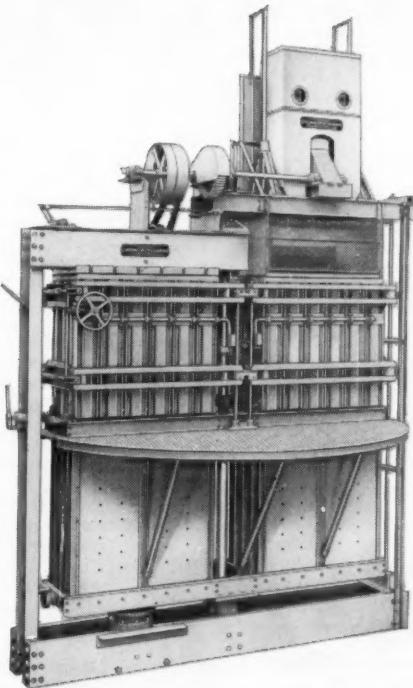
Gardner's family operated the George P. Gardner and Sons mercantile firm for many years. For 25 years Gardner was a cotton ginner and buyer at Vanndale; he owned and operated his own gin until he retired about a year ago. He was a member of Vanndale Methodist Church.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Ercell Gardner; a daughter, Mrs. Luther Sigman of Vanndale; a son, Harry Gardner Jr. of Jackson, Miss.; two sisters, Mrs. Joe Wilcox of Vanndale; Mrs. Myrah Jordan of Memphis, and six grandchildren.

U.S. Mills Need Quotas

Quotas are needed to protect U.S. textile mills from Japanese goods, because of tariff concessions effective Sept. 10, says Martin W. Heiss, Greensboro, N.C., a member of American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute foreign trade committee.

He proposes a system of import quotas set by the U.S. government, followed by a flexible tariff system designed to bring Japanese production costs more in line with those here.



EVERY GIN SHOULD HAVE A DEPENDABLE PRESS

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Write for Bulletin 49-P

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

At Cincinnati Meeting

Soybean Industry Plans Council

■ TWO national associations favor formation of over-all organization to work on problems.

Efforts to solve soybean problems through an over-all soybean industry council were approved at the annual meetings of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors' Association, Aug. 29-30-31, at Cincinnati.

The processors' group gave approval to the general idea, which a joint committee of the two associations have been studying since last January; and the American Association empowered its directors to proceed with such an organization.

The American Association went on record in favor of "development of all possible export outlets" and "elimination of all possible trade barriers" to move the big 1955 crop.

Also favored was a return to a No. 2 bid basis for trading in soybeans during the coming marketing year. During the past two seasons soybean processors have been buying soybeans generally on a No. 1 bid basis in order to obtain soybeans of satisfactory quality. With new stricter soybean grading standards which went into effect Sept. 1, the Association felt that the step would promote good public relations.

The Association also urged study of the idea of changing the buying basis for all grains from bushels to hundred-weight.

■ Officers Elected — Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill., farmer, was elected president of the American Soybean Association, succeeding Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark. Dimond has been vice-president during the past year.

Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, was re-elected executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer. H. H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss., was elected vice-president.

Re-elected directors for two-year terms were Hartz; Dimond; Chester B. Bidle, Remington, Ind.; Gilles De Putter, Appin, Ontario; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; Harold Lumsden, Essex, Mo.; Howard Roach, Plainfield, Iowa; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; John Sawyer, London, Ohio; and Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind. Strayer was elected an honorary life member. He has been its executive officer for 15 years and was the founder of the Soybean Digest.

Officers named by National Soybean Processors' Association are R. G. Houghtlin, president; Dwight L. Danne, vice-president and chairman of the executive committee; Eldred A. Cayce, secretary; and Harold L. Abbott, treasurer.

The processors held their annual business meeting on Aug. 29, with most of them remaining for the other conventions.

A trip to Ivorydale and a reception for convention attendants were sponsored by Proctor & Gamble Co. at Cincinnati.



TWO of the officers of American Soybean Association elected at the annual meeting, shown here, are Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill., left, president, and George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president.

■ Happy Conclusion — The disposal of CCC stocks of cottonseed oil during the past year was described as "a fortunate conclusion to a difficult problem," even though CCC losses are near \$70 million, in an address by J. E. Thigpen of USDA.

Warning of the need for concerted action to move 1955-56 supplies of oilseeds and their products, Thigpen summarized. "At the present time, the Department has moved its old inventories of oils into the market. It has taken action on support prices designed to encourage movement of the new crop into market channels. It is continuing efforts to facilitate export of surpluses above domestic requirements by encouraging and aiding foreign countries to purchase from this country supplies of fats and oils which they need."

■ Quality Stressed — The necessity for maintaining high standards of quality for soybeans shipped abroad was stressed by a number of speakers on the program, including Mitsuo Hirano, president, Association of Oil and Fat Manufacturers of Japan; and G. Chipperfield, president, International Association of Seed Crushers, London.

"It is highly recommended," Hirano commented, "that further effort be made to improve the quality, especially with respect to foreign material, etc., as otherwise it will be very difficult for U.S. soybeans to maintain and expand their overseas markets."

Other speakers on the program included J. W. J. Stedman, Herbert W. Johnson, J. C. Cowan, Paul E. Quintus, Jason E. Barr and Marvin L. McLain, all of USDA; representative Ralph Harvey of Indiana; T. A. Hieronymus, University of Illinois; Dwayne O. Andreas, Honeymead Products Co.; J. W. Calland, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council; Charles P. Taft, president, Committee for a National Trade Policy; W. B. Fox, C. B. Co., and Fred F. Hafner.

■ DR. JULIUS HENDEL, vice-president and director of Cargill, Inc., retired Sept. 1, after more than 33 years of active service with the company.

• C. E. Garner Keeps Grass Manicured

CLARENCE E. GARNER'S lawn in Memphis is inspiring sluggish husbands to attack their own lawns next spring, according to one of the fellow sluggards.

Recently Garner, who once merely thought of grass as something green, was honored with the Yard of the Month award of the Men's Garden Club.

Garner began the lawn-care phase of his life several years ago when he couldn't locate a good yard man. Early successes in killing Dallis grass by covering it with roofing materials spurred him on. Now while most people lounge or tinker with television, Garner is out mowing his lawn or riding up and down the sidewalks on a little cart, clipping the edges. Bermuda grass should be trimmed high and often, he says. While naps are being taken before dinner, he is spreading wholesome preparations on the yard to make the grass grow.

The most remarkable thing, however, is the way he descends on any wild onions that dare to appear in the spring, and paints them with a weed-killing solution. He paints them, by hand, using a paint brush and a supply of 2-4-D, and holding a block firmly behind each onion to keep it from squirming.

And what does Garner, the secretary of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association, think of all this hard work? Well, it's not work at all to him, it's fun—so much fun that he never has time to play golf any more.

J. Ritchie Smith Speaker At Valley Gin Opening

J. Ritchie Smith, member of the National Cotton Council, was the speaker recently at the dedication of the Valley Gin Co., a newly organized Cottonwood, New Mexico cooperative.

Smith told his audience that "the quality of cotton must be improved and perfected all along the line in order to meet competition."

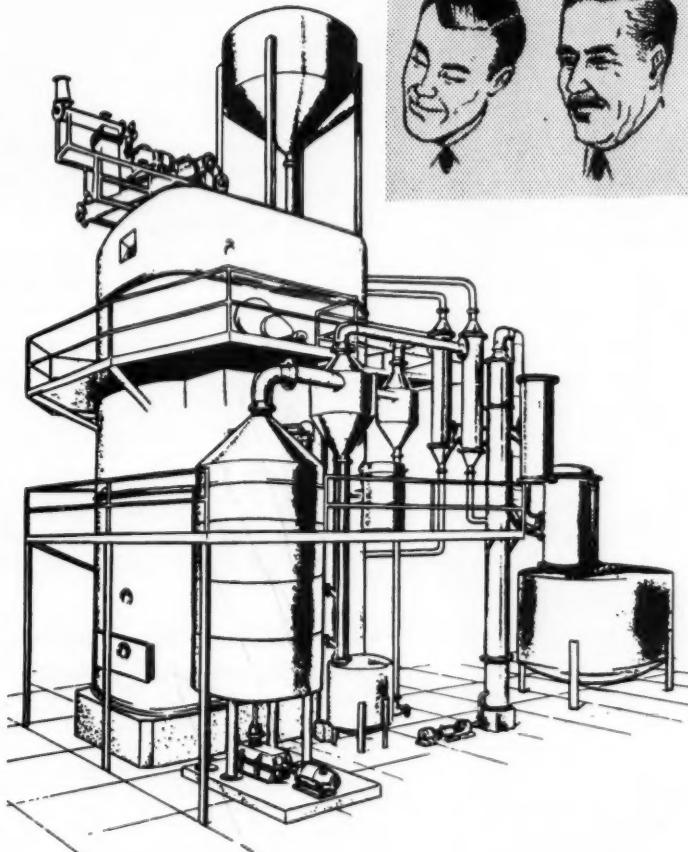
The speaker pointed out the importance of competitiveness due to the development of synthetics and improvements in foreign cotton grades. By allowing cotton to lose part of its quality, it is being subjected to a heavy and unnecessary handicap in its markets. However, Smith said, the picture is improving with research findings and new methods throughout the industry.

The new gin, which was praised as an indication of faith and courage in the cotton industry, was built under a corporation of six Cottonwood farmers, J. J. Terry, Orval Gray, W. R. Roney, Bill Johnson, E. P. Malone Jr., and Cooper Malone. Construction began in the spring. The plant is under the management of Bill Griffin, formerly of Deming. The gin will handle both hand-picked and machine-harvested cotton.

More Braceros Enter U.S.

Total number of braceros which had entered the U.S. through the Hidalgo, Texas, labor center to Sept. 1 was 20,000 greater than a year ago. Nearly 104,000 Mexican workers have gone through the center this year, but 65,000 of them returned to Mexico in August after the Valley completed cotton picking.

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If you are considering solvent extraction, it will pay you to investigate French solvent extraction systems . . . then compare all the outstanding features they offer. Versatility—ease of operation—economy—efficiency and safety—and, most important of all, finer and more profitable end products.

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• Test Widely Used By Cotton Trade

RESEARCH at the University of Texas that is exerting an increasing influence on the marketing and use of cotton is the subject of an article in the current issue of The U. T. Record. "The Boll Game" is the title of the story.

"Our research cannot improve the cotton on hand, but we try to determine the full potential of it so we can aid those who use it," comments Joel Hembree, of the school's department of cotton economic research.

Fiber testing facilities at the school are used in research there and elsewhere. The American Cotton Shippers' Association chose the University of Texas to prepare cotton calibration sam-

ples as standards of measurement for cotton laboratories in the U.S. and abroad.

Hembree and his assistants take samples from a bale of cotton and run approximately 1,000 instrument tests on the samples to determine fiber uniformity. Acceptable cotton is blended and put in one-pound packages which are sent to 82 laboratories in the U.S. and such distant points as Japan, Southern Rhodesia, Colombia, the Philippines and other foreign countries. These samples are used by the laboratories to calibrate their own testing instruments.

Fiber strength, fineness, maturity and length variability are determined at the University through the use of such instruments as the fibrograph, Pressley tester, and micronaire.

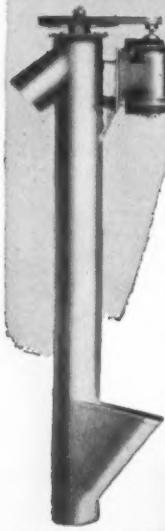
Crushers To Meet at Lookout Mountain

Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association will hold their tenth consecutive joint convention June 16-19, 1956. The meeting will be held at Lookout Mountain Hotel, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. The dates include the week-end period, during which American plan rates will apply, with the convention business sessions on Monday and Tuesday, J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia group; and C. M. Scales, Montgomery, executive-secretary for Alabama-Florida, have announced.

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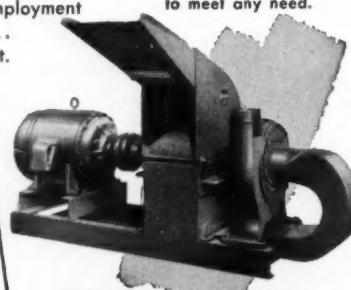
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- Magnetic Separator
- Forced Air Loader
- Model "M" Hammermill
- Model "S" Hammermill
- Electric Truck Hoist
- Corn Scalper
- Chain Drag
- Attrition Mill Blower
- Corn Crusher-Regulator
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- Grain Blower
- Complete Line Catalog

Publication on Cotton Planting Seed Out

A new publication by C. Curtis Cable, put out by the Arkansas Experiment Station, reports on a study of how cotton planting seed is sold at wholesale and retail in Arkansas.

Most of the certified and registered cotton planting seed sold to Arkansas farmers is distributed by seed dealers and ginners, some of whom also handle non-certified seed. Information for the study was obtained from 41 stores and 46 ginners located in the major cotton-producing counties in the state.

Ginners and seed dealers who are interested in additional information may obtain it from the Bulletin Office, University of Arkansas College of Agriculture and Home Economics, Fayetteville. It is Bulletin 554, "Retailing and Wholesaling Cotton Planting Seed in Arkansas."

New Officers for Farmers Co-op Society of Tahoka

New officers were elected for the Farmers Cooperative Society of Tahoka at a recent meeting in the Texas town.

Officers for the coming year will be John Thomas, president; Lois Smelser and Robert Edwards, directors; Charley Lichey, T. D. Dunlap, T. B. Mason, and Cleve Littlepage, directors.

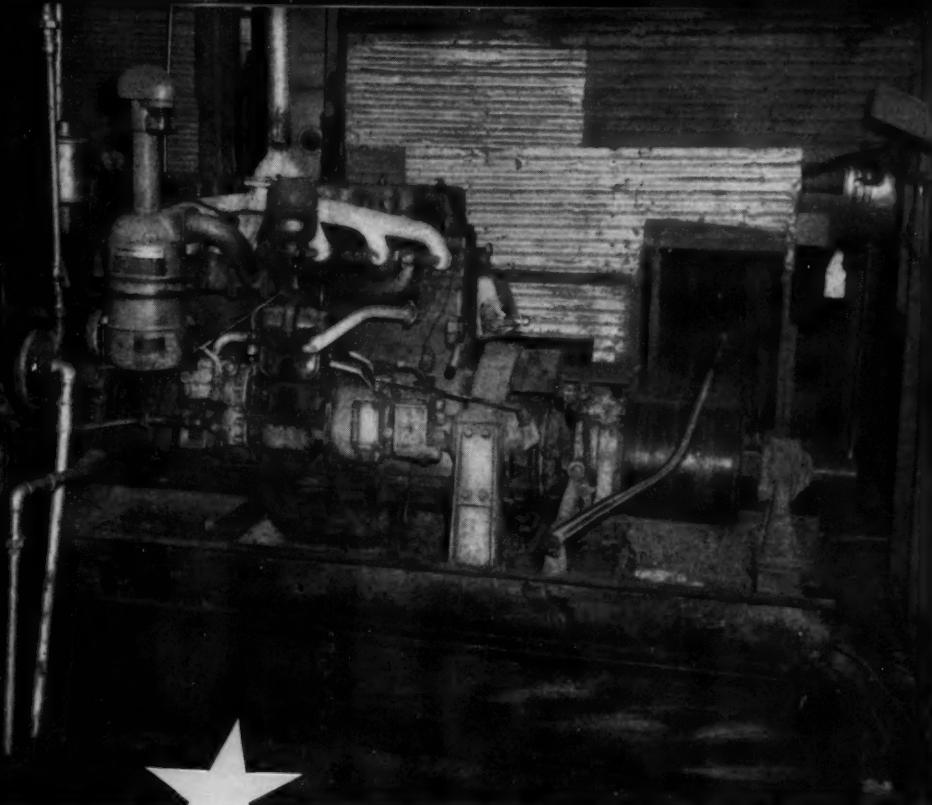
At the spring meeting this year, the co-op decided to change its fiscal year from April to July 31 to coincide with the fiscal years of the co-op oil mill and compress.

Heart Attack Is Fatal To Kennett Ginner

Claud Stillman, Southeast Missouri cotton ginner, died suddenly at his home in Kennett, Mo., Aug. 30.

Besides operating a cotton gin at nearby Peach Orchard, Stillman had extensive land holdings. Last October he and A. T. Earls of Hayti bought 5,275 acres of land from the Landis Lumber Co. of Wichita, Kansas for more than \$1 million.

Stillman is survived by his wife; a son, Jimmy; a daughter, Linda Alene; and a sister, Mrs. Mary Sanders of Amarillo, Texas.



THIS 17-YEAR-OLD CAT^{*} COTTON GIN ENGINE

- paid for itself in savings over electricity its first few years of operation
 - never lost a bale, never failed to start
 - averages 1600 bales production every year
 - was overhauled last year for \$580, its only parts replacement costs since purchase
-

In 1938, the Farmers Co-operative Gin Company, Perry, Texas, replaced electrical power with this Caterpillar D13000 to operate its Centennial gin. A. R. Sheef, manager and major owner, reports that the D13000 has been a money maker from the start.

Here are some figures: In its first year of operation, it cut costs from \$1.10 to 16c a bale—94c a bale saving. Recently, including oil changes, costs are running only about 25c a bale.

Mr. Sheef, who has operated gins for 50 years, says: "I've noticed that no matter how rough a job, Cat power does a better job!"

You'll find a Cat Cotton Gin Engine a sound investment for many reasons. It's simple and economical to operate, using low-cost No. 2 fuel without fouling for 3-way savings—cheaper fuel, less of it and a mini-

mum of maintenance. It's thoroughly protected from lint and dust. Its steady power provides the even speeds that produce high-quality samples. And it's honestly rated—the power it promises is the power it delivers.

Your Caterpillar Dealer offers you a range of engines up to 520 HP. He backs you up with on-the-spot service around the clock. See him today for the right engine for your gin!

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

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**MODERN
HEAVY-DUTY
GIN POWER**



LEADERS of the Plains Ginner's Association are shown at the Lubbock meeting described in the accompanying story. Left to right are Dixon White, Lubbock, secretary; Drew Watkins, Sudan, retiring president; Elmo Caudle, Hale Center, a director; W. L. Smith, Ralls, president; Roy Forkner, Canyon, a director; Orville Bailey, Roundup, a director; and Earl Hobbs, New Deal, vice-president.

At Lubbock Meeting

Smith Elected Head Of Plains Giners

■ TEXAS group names Hobbs as vice-president; White is re-elected secretary-treasurer.

More than 200 members and guests of the Plains Ginner's Association attended the annual meeting, and district meeting of Texas Cotton Ginner's Association, at Lubbock Aug. 27.

W. L. Smith of Ralls, who had been vice-president, was elevated to the presidency, succeeding Drew Watkins of Sudan.

Earl Hobbs of New Deal was named vice-president and Dixon White of Lubbock was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

New directors include Smith, Hobbs, Orville Bailey of Roundup, Elmo Caudle of Hale Center, Herman Chesshir of Brownfield, Roy Forkner of Canyon and Watkins.

In the president's annual report Watkins asked member giners to work together through the organization to solve some of the ginning problems. He urged them to pull together through the association.

Following Watkins talk, the giners heard short talks from H. B. Prickett, Lubbock, on pink bollworm control; B. T. O'Connell, Lubbock, Texas Employment Commission; Ed Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president, Texas Ginner's Association; Jack Blackstock, Lubbock, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; L. O. Buchanan, Lubbock, cotton classing office; and John Gregg, Lubbock, National Cotton Council.

Principal speaker at a luncheon was Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas and a director of the National Cotton Council.

"Cotton is the top item in the agricultural economy of our state and our number one problem in the cotton industry today is to continue to keep cotton progressing," Jackson said.

"We've done a lot in improving in the cotton industry but we can't stop. We have to continue to improve our industry."

• Slow Recovery Made By Silk Industry

SILK PRODUCERS of Japan and France, hard hit by nylon, other synthetics and wartime conditions, made a slight recovery during the past year, reports to USDA indicate.

In Japan, raw silk production of 34,100,000 pounds in 1954 compared with 33,200,000 in 1953, an average of 20,400,000 in 1947-50 and the 1935 output of 96,400,000 pounds.

Japanese silk exports were valued at \$47 million last year, 61 percent to the U.S. and 12 percent to France.

"The French silk industry in 1954 appears to be generally stronger than in 1953," USDA commented, adding that the silk industry seems to have recovered better from the general textile recession than the rest of the French textile industry.

United Kingdom Cotton Consumption Stable

During the first nine months (August-April) of the 1954-55 marketing year cotton mill consumption in the United Kingdom is estimated at 1,362,000 bales (500 pounds gross), slightly higher than the comparable period of 1953-54, USDA reports. In addition to this, non-mill consumption amounts to approximately 1.7 percent of mill consumption. Activity in the mills has tended to slacken each month since January, and total cotton consumption for the year was somewhat lower than in 1953-54.

Cotton imports by the United Kingdom have amounted to 10 percent less than the corresponding period of a year ago; imports from the U.S. have been 37 percent of the total, as compared with 22 percent in 1953-54.

Textile Salaries Good

Philadelphia Textile Institute reports that the average starting salary of its graduate is \$4,380. After four years, the average income is \$5,600, and after 10 years income averages \$8,100.

■ W. D. WOFFORD, Western Cottonoil Co., is president of the Rotary Club at Abilene, Texas.

• Foreign Trade Aids Million Texans

ONE MILLION Texans have jobs benefit directly from foreign trade and merchant shipping, according to a research study by the Committee of American Steamship Lines.

Texas exports are already 2.5 times the per capita national volume and are increasing at twice the national rate, according to original research published in a special edition of the committee's bulletin, "Maritime Affairs."

Texas imports are only about 80 percent of the per capita U.S. volume, but are increasing 2.82 times faster than the U.S. as a whole, the bulletin states.

About two-thirds of the 500,000 Texans on 330,000 farms depend upon trade carried in ocean-going ships, and more than 54 percent of Texas' factory workers are in industries that rely in part on overseas markets, according to the bulletin.

A farm twice the size of Rhode Island would be needed to grow the 860,000 bales of Texas cotton exported in ocean-going ships in 1953. And that was a poor cotton year. Twice that volume was shipped abroad in 1951.

"Financial independence and self-sufficiency seem characteristic of Lone Star industry and agriculture," the bulletin says in an editorial. "Texas may appear to be an 'economic island,' but beneath the surface we see something else. This great state's prosperity is dependent upon strong connections with the rest of the world."

Practically every manufacturing industry in Texas is dependent upon ships to import needed raw materials, the bulletin said. Imports were \$341 million in 1954.

Nearly 4,000 ocean-going ships call annually on Texas ports.

During 1954, Texas ports handled about \$1.3 billion in exports and imports. This excludes about \$100 million in Department of Defense shipments.

The steamship committee's research shows that principal exports carried by ship through Texas ports in 1953 were \$272 million in cotton, \$163 million in petroleum products, \$143 million in wheat, \$66 million in chemicals and chemical products, \$56 million in machinery and vehicles and \$40 million in rice.

Waterfront activities alone earn Houston residents 12 cents in every dollar.

Galvestonians are even more dependent on ships and foreign trade. They estimate that 70 cents in every dollar comes from their wharves.

Study of Causes, Remedies For Cotton Fires Made

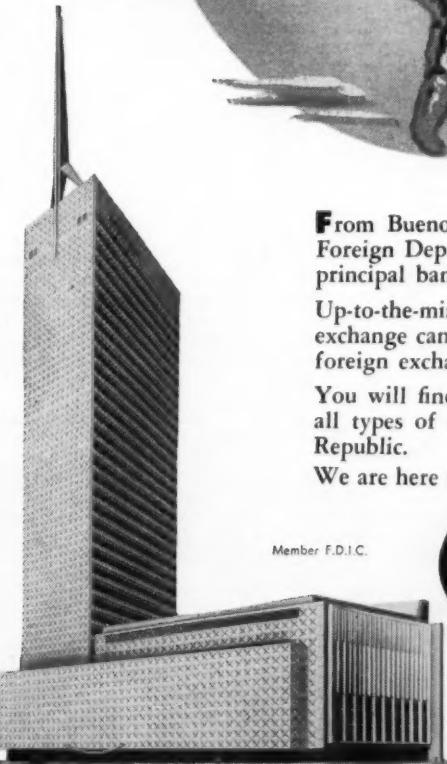
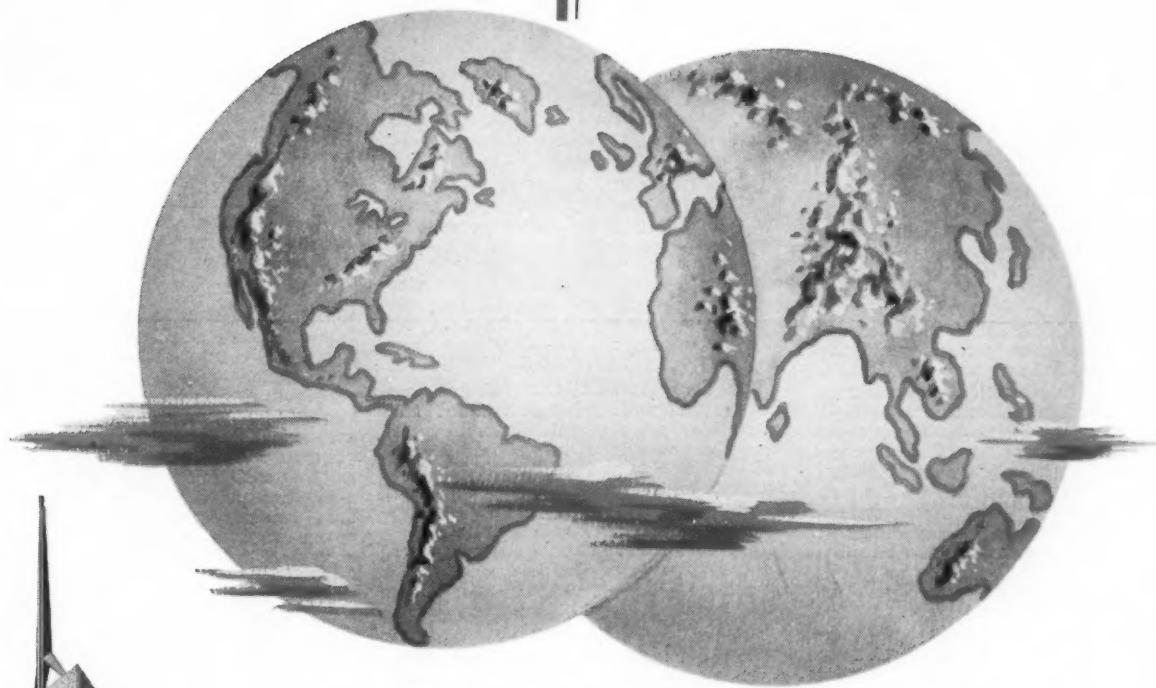
A detailed investigation of causes and remedies for fires in railroad shipment of cotton bales has been made by Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif. Made by R. K. Cohen and K. E. Lunde, the study was prepared for Southern Pacific.

The authors point out that all cotton-carrying railroads have experienced more cotton fires in recent years. Their investigations indicate that a majority of these fires can be attributed to a few causes, which the authors believe could be reduced by certain recommendations which they make.

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GINNERS AND CRUSHERS:

Can You Spare That Dime?

CAN YOU SPARE THAT DIME? I'm asking the cotton gin and oil mill industries that question.

What dime am I talking about? I'm talking about the dime that gets lost with every bale of cotton ginned—with every ton of seed worked at an oil mill. It's the dime thrown away as waste—waste in the form of accidents.

Those dimes add up to thousands of dollars every year, year in and year out.

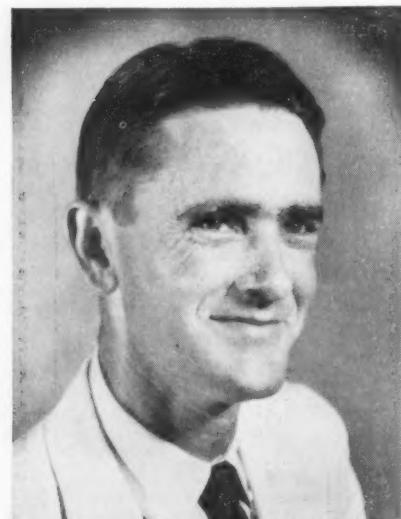
Sure; gins and oil mills carry insurance on these dimes. But do they have insurance on the other four dimes that go with each dime an accident costs? These hidden losses may be reflected in damaged machinery, lost time, lost products—any of which will mean lost profits—so that accidents add up to a total of 50 cents lost per unit of production.

Can any industry carry insurance to protect itself against all of these losses?

No industry wants to think about the losses of limbs or lives from accidents—things that have been all too familiar to ginners and cottonseed crushers.

Money wasted through accidents costs everyone—the consumer of margarine or mellorene or other products of cotton fiber and cottonseed, as well as the men who have money invested in the ownership of cotton gins and cotton oil mills.

The people who own gins and oil mills are concerned with the physical well-being of their employees, and with relations between their business and the public they serve. In addition, they are concerned with the profit they get from their investment. The amount of that profit is affected by the waste that occurs.



By F. L. BROOKS

curs from accidents—waste that can at times mount up to a prohibitive total.

• **Dimes Can Be Saved** — Those dimes I've been talking about can be saved. There's no magic that robs each bale of cotton or each ton of seed of the five dimes—unless you call the things that you do every day "magic."

Let me draw you a picture—like this. Let's say you're a mill manager—you're checking your operating reports—there in fine print you see this—solvent loss—five gallons a ton. Do you say, "Gee Whiz, let's ask that operator to be more careful, and say, George, order another 10,000 gallons of hexane, we may be running a little short any minute now?" Boy, that will be the day!

You don't correct your solvent loss that way, do you? What do you do? You scream for the superintendent. You tell him what the solvent loss should be and will be. The superintendent gets with everyone in that mill who has a bearing on anything involving solvent extraction. If the answer isn't found by day before yesterday, in come the engineers, the manufacturers' representatives, the consultants—all everybody—do something—we're losing our shirt along with our solvent—we're losing our dimes!

Why did you get excited? Isn't it because you know from past experience and present conditions just how much solvent you can afford to use per ton of meal, as well as how many men you need to run your plant, how many tons a day to put through your mill, how much lint to cut from the seed? You appreciate the fact that in order to make a profit your operations must stay within established limits—and don't you use every facility at your command to stay within such limits?

Suppose you're a gin manager. You look up one day and find that your customers are complaining about the way their lint was cleaned or about how long they had to wait to get their trailers emptied. Don't you immediately take steps to correct whatever is causing the

A safety engineer asks gins and oil mills if they can afford the price they now pay for needless waste in the form of accidents. Those dimes per bale or ton of seed can be saved.

trouble? And don't you take this action because you need those customers—and need the dimes and dollars those customers represent?

What I've been saying is this—when waste occurs, whether it's lost solvent, lost tonnage or lost customers, you get concerned—you do something. You study the problem, weigh the facts, make a decision as to what must be done, and then you take action to correct the problem.

Now tell me this—is there any difference between dimes lost on accidents and those lost on other faulty operations? They both affect your profits. Shouldn't you give the same consideration to your accidents as you give to other operating problems?

• **Assistance Available** — Do you take full advantage of all the assistance that is available for solving accident problems? You have your own people—the ones you call on to help solve your solvent waste, your cleaning trouble, and the like. Their assistance in regard to accident control can be just as valuable as the assistance they give on other operating problems. And besides your own people, you've got a lot of other people who are wanting to assist you.

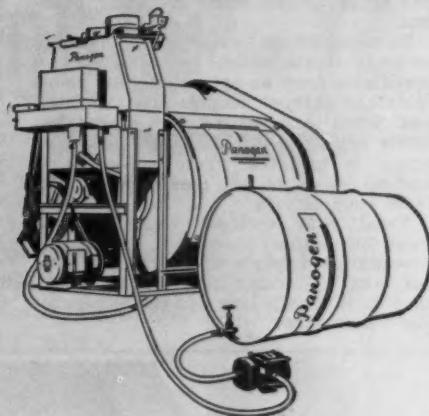
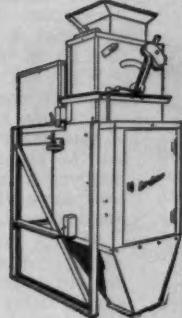
There's the man you buy your insurance from—he knows your rates and the rates of your industry. He can tell you where you stand; whether your experience is improving or deteriorating. Discuss your accident problems with your agent.

There's your casualty insurance carrier. Get together with your carrier's engineers and claim men. Use their experience and training to help you control injuries to your people and damage to your equipment and materials. Find out what agencies associated with your industry are available in the state where you operate. Use their services to help you control accidents.

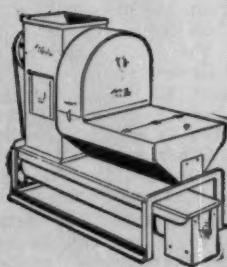
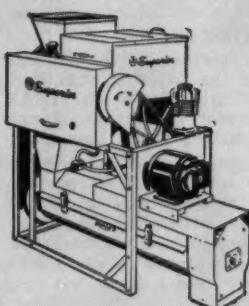
• **It Takes Teamwork** — All of these people are ready, willing and capable. But it's up to you to take the lead—to develop and maintain teamwork among your own people and those "outside" people. Nobody can do it for you, and you can't do it alone. It takes teamwork to win

F. L. BROOKS, the author, is an engineer for Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co., with headquarters in Dallas. A native Texan, he is a graduate of Trinity University and California Institute of Technology. After serving in the U.S. Air Force and as instructor in physics at Texas A. & M. College, he joined Hartford, where he has worked closely with gins and oil mills in preventing accidents.

Attention Seed Processors...



For both fully automatic
and slurry treaters.



An important message about PANOGEN seed treatment

Today's trend is toward ways which let us do our jobs faster, better ... and easier.

For the man who treats seed, the product which has contributed most to his convenience is PANOGEN, the original liquid seed disinfectant.

FIRST, because this modern seed disinfectant is a *liquid*, it completely eliminates what was once the most unpleasant aspect of seed treating ... disagreeable, aggravating dust.

SECOND, in an automatic-type treater, liquid PANOGEN requires no water whatsoever. There's no measuring or mixing. You simply connect the drum, turn the switch, and treat over 100 tons of cotton-seed without stopping!

THIRD, used in your present slurry treater, PANOGEN is a real time-saver. Because it's a liquid, there's no settling out...no mean, messy sediment to clean from your treater. There's no fire hazard because liquid PANOGEN won't burn.

You can recognize PANOGEN-treated seed because it is tinted pink (like this page). This color is added especially for your protection because it enables you to be *certain* that each seed is protected.

But liquid PANOGEN does more than make your job easier. Because it contains the most effective known mercury compound for controlling seed-borne and soil-borne diseases and has such powerful, deep-penetrating vapor action, it has proved the *best* seed disinfectant for such crops as cotton, wheat, oats, barley and sorghum.

In fact, PANOGEN is the *only* liquid seed disinfectant widely tested and recommended by agricultural colleges from coast to coast.

For more information on the popular PANOGEN PROCESS or the name of your nearest PANOGEN Distributor, write to William L. Warren, Southern Sales Supervisor, Panogen, Inc., Box 1014, Memphis, Tennessee.

Panogen
LIQUID SEED DISINFECTANT
A PRODUCT OF PANOPEN, INC.... RINGWOOD, ILLINOIS



ball games, or to prevent accidents. That's how you save those dimes.

You can improve your accident experience by applying the same thinking, the same policies, the same procedures to your problem of accident control that you apply to any other operating problem.

Do these things—establish "allowable" accident limits which are economically justifiable from an operating standpoint. Maintain current records that will tell you when and where the established limits are exceeded. See that corrective action is initiated where needed. Follow up so as to get maximum benefit from your efforts.

Treat your accident waste as you treat any other operating waste. The procedure is fairly simple—you just find out what's wrong, decide what to do, then do it. That's how you can save—not lose—that dime.

● Three-Bale Yield Made at Prison

COTTON yields on the Clements unit near Brazoria, of the Texas Prison System may average three bales per acre on dry land this year, an unusually high yield for the area.

L. G. Bounds, manager of the Clements Farm, said the cotton patch takes in 170.5 acres.

On the first picking, 404 bales were made on the land. The crop is now being picked again. Warden Bounds said a final tabulation won't be made for several weeks.

He said the staple length is averaging just over one inch. The crop was planted on heavy, black river bottom land, with a measured 3.8 stalks per foot on 3.5 rows.

The prison began preparing the patch

in July, 1954, by flat breaking and bedding. Then it was fertilized in the fall with 200 pounds per acre of 0-20-0, chisled, re-bedded and finally row disked.

In February, 1955, 75 pounds of anhydrous ammonia per acre was added. The first planting was lost in the late spring freezes but was replaced about March 25, Bounds said.

The warden said a carefully managed insect control program, as recommended by Texas A. & M. College, had a great deal to do with the high yield.

When the cotton reached the four leaf stage, it received regular early season control, consisting of three applications of toxaphene at seven-day intervals. After the plants began setting fruit, flea-hopper control was necessary, using toxaphene-DDT and BHC-DDT for two applications, five days apart.

Bounds said the field was not treated again until the cotton started blooming. An outbreak of bollworms was knocked out by using the flea hopper control insecticides. From June 20 until Aug. 6, the crop was poisoned at five day intervals.

On Aug. 12, 25 pounds per acre of calcium aero cyanamide were used to defoliate the crop. Picking started Aug. 16.

International Federation Of Farmers Meeting

Farm leaders from all over the world are meeting in Rome, Italy, Sept. 9-17, to discuss such problems as surpluses and falling prices.

The meeting is the General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), a non-government federation of private farm organizations in 27 countries.

Delegates are discussing proposals to set up a world food reserve, a worldwide "ever normal granary" plan to stabilize prices by sopping up farm surpluses. The food reserves could be used for famine relief, sold at reduced rates to under-developed countries, or held for years in which crops are short, reported IFAP Secretary-General Robert Savry.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, addressed the meeting on the opening day, Sept. 9. He told the delegates the U.S. wants to move more surplus crops into world markets at competitive prices, but without breaking prices for friendly nations who also have farm products to sell. Benson was one of the founders of the international farm group; he attended the first meeting in London in 1946 as a representative of the U.S. National Council of Farmer Co-operatives.

Current IFAP president is Allan B. Kline, Iowa farmer and former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Other American members of the organization are the National Grange and the National Farmers Union.

The problem of how national price support programs can be co-ordinated through international co-operation to prevent unstable prices is one of the main points at the meeting.

ED BUSH, Dallas, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginner's Association, has set some kind of speed and service record by visiting 300 gins in the last few months, in addition to handling many other details of his work.

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FIRST in Service

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NOW WEAR
COTTON
FOR WINTER

For years, cotton has been a traditional summer fabric. But new developments are changing the picture.

Cottons are being created in tweedy, nappy, tapestry, and damask weaves suitable for wear in the dead of winter. And velveteen, corduroy, challis, calico, denim, and quilted cotton are high on the list of favorite winter fabrics.

Heavy cottons for winter, sheer ones for summer, crisp tailored weaves for spring and fall—cotton has truly become the four-season fabric that's *first* in fashion the year 'round.

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Static, No Match for Matches

CLARENCE G. LEONARD, Physicist, Agricultural Engineering Research Branch, U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M., acquires static electricity of charges made against it, but condemns wooden matches as a real culprit in cotton gins.

STATIC ELECTRICITY is frequently generated on cotton during cleaning and ginning. Does static electricity cause cotton gin fires?

An important project being conducted at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M., investigates static electricity at cotton gins and seeks answers to the many questions and problems. Rather extensive tests confined to cotton and static were made during the past two seasons in an effort to determine whether electrostatically-charged cotton or high intensity direct current sparks would ignite cotton. Additional series of tests with each of two kinds of matches were made for comparative purposes. Safety matches were used in one series and common wooden matches were used in the other. All three tests were done in the springtime when the relative humidity was generally low, ranging from five percent to a high of 48 percent and averaging 19 percent.

Although the three parts of the program were conducted separately, the same equipment arrangement was used in each. In all tests the seed cotton began its trip at a suction line and moved pneumatically to a separator over an 18-floor tower drier, and then dropped into another air stream that carried it through the drier to a blowbox type separator, from which it fell into a hopper, feeding through adjustable speed feed rolls into a conventional type five-cylinder seed cotton cleaner, and terminating its trip by emerging from the cleaner. Some lots were dried twice by being moved from the drier to a second separator and thence into mobile boxes

which were moved back to the starting suction line for second treatment.

• **Static Electricity Tests**—The experimental seed cotton cleaner differed in its installation from those in conventional gins by being mounted on an electrical insulating base and having an insulated driving pulley. These features allowed the cleaner to be either electrically grounded or ungrounded. Auxiliary equipment to the cleaner included a high-voltage power supply connected to special electrodes to insure a copious supply of sparks when desired.

Two sets of four stainless steel sparking electrodes were installed on the cleaner. One set was attached to the rear of the cleaner adjacent to the first cleaning cylinder. The second set was placed in an opening under and adjacent to the second cleaning cylinder where a section of the half-inch mesh cleaning screen was cut away. Opposite each electrode was a row of the metal spikes on a cleaning cylinder arranged so that sparks occurred between an electrode and every spike that passed by when power was supplied to the electrodes. If desired, spark gaps could be omitted. Intense blue sparks up to 20,000 volts were used in the tests.

In the 1953 tests 3,600 pounds of seed cotton averaging a moisture content of 5.4 percent were used. In static treatments relating to fires, only one included the supplementary electric sparks. In 1954, 6,400 pounds of seed cotton with an average moisture content of 4.4 percent were used. The 16 treatments tried in 1954 placed emphasis on the use of the high potential sparks and included double drying with the inlet temper-

ature between 250 and 300 degrees Fahrenheit.

Foreign materials such as various types of gin trash, dried sand, and fine soil were added to some lots to simulate extreme conditions that might be conducive to ignition and consequent fires.

No fires occurred in any of these tests using high potential sparks or grounded and ungrounded equipment, although the seed cotton was charged heavily enough with static that it stuck to the cleaner outlet in large masses.

These results were deemed to be sufficiently valuable to warrant comparative data from experiments using matches. The sparking electrodes were removed from the cleaner and the cleaner was grounded for the match tests.

• **Safety Matches Tests**—Safety matches of both the wooden and paper types were tried. Seed cotton lot weights from 50 to 375 pounds were used on the spark tests, but for precautionary reasons, the match tests lot weights were restricted to 20 pounds or less. These small lots proved to be reliable, and allowed adequate fire control.

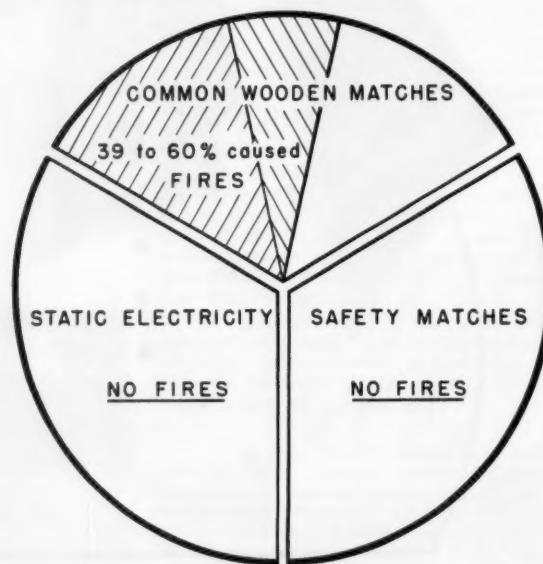
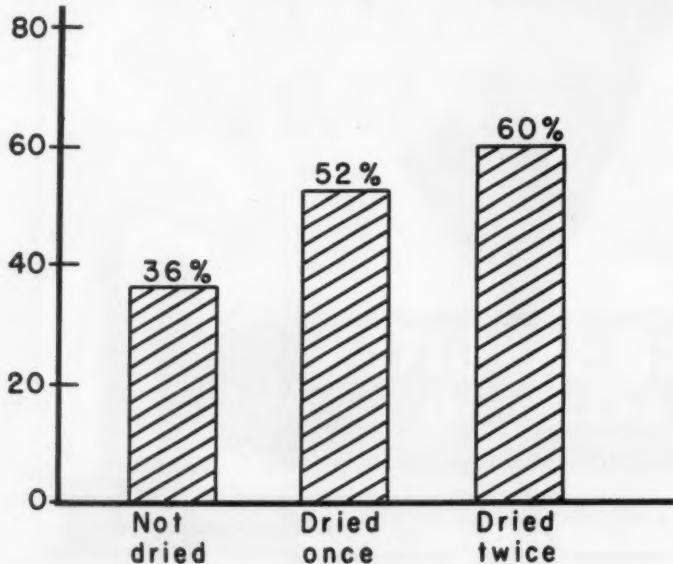
A total of 10 treatments was made, using 35 test lots. The average seed cotton moisture content was 4.4 percent. Each lot was weighed and the match or matches placed in the seed cotton before it started through the suction line. All matches were marked for identification. After each run, a search was made for the matches and a record kept of where they were found and their physical condition. Only one safety match was lost, it being in a single-match lot, but no fire occurred.

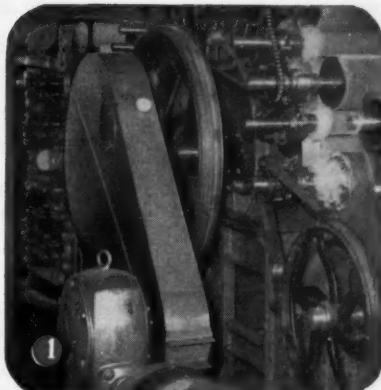
Totals of 40 loose wood safety, 40 loose paper, six books of paper, and one box containing 10 wood safety matches were used. Approximately half of the matches passed through the drier with inlet air temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit.

When drying was used, the equipment temperatures were allowed to come to a hot equilibrium before a test lot was run to assure hot metal walls and floors throughout.

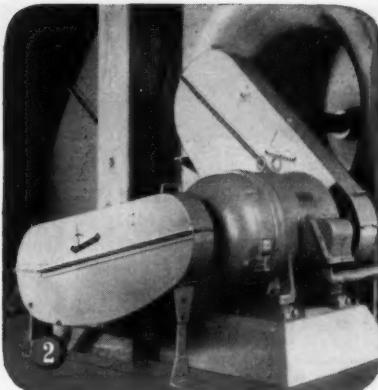
There were no fires. Out of the total
(Continued on Page 32)

THE CIRCLE shows the percentage of fires caused by matches. The bar graph shows the percentages of wooden matches included in the test which caused seed cotton fires in a simple machinery set-up of a tower drier and one seed cotton cleaner.

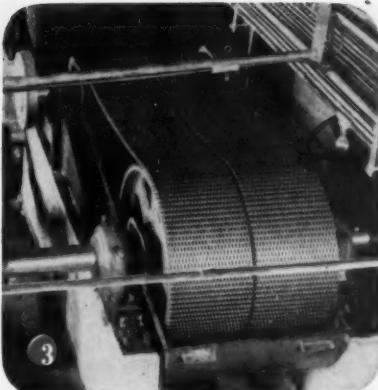




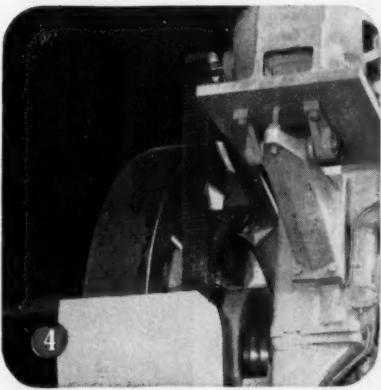
1 ADVERSE OPERATING CONDITIONS. Humidity, heat, cold do not lower Link-Belt Silent Chain's better-than-98% efficiency.



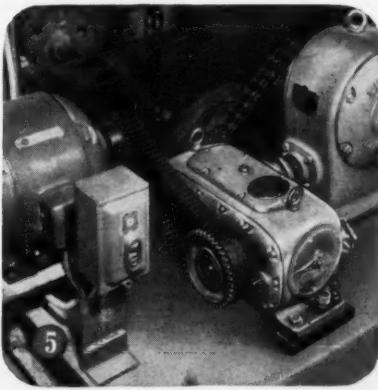
2 UNFAILING SAFETY. Dependability assures continued production. On above tunnel ventilators, Link-Belt drives protect human life.



3 LARGE OR SMALL HP. A versatile line, Link-Belt Silent Chain drives are available from fractional to thousands of horsepower.



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5 LIMITED SPACE. Easy to assemble in close quarters, Link-Belt Silent Chain permits built-in drives, compact housings.



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Find out for yourself why so many of today's demanding drives incorporate Link-Belt Silent Chain. Ask your nearest Link-Belt office or distributor for Book 2425, containing complete information.

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Here's why LINK-BELT Silent Chain offers you more drive per dollar

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- Slipless action assures a better product.
- Easy to install.
- Safe to employees—operates in oil-retaining casing.

as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Fiber Testing Stressed

THE GROWING IMPORTANCE of laboratory testing of fiber properties of cotton was recognized in a resolution adopted at the most recent plenary meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee in Paris. The resolution pledged continued cooperation with other organizations interested in fiber testing.

E. D. White of USDA was re-elected chairman of the standing committee of the organization for 1955-56, and this country's invitation to hold the next meeting in Washington in May, 1956, was accepted.

• Cotton Honey Filter

NONWOVEN COTTON FILTERS are used to filter honey produced by Fischer Apiares, North Little Rock, Ark., in a relatively new use for cotton fiber. Visking filter fabric may be made of cotton or rayon fibers bonded together by cellulose, resins or elastomers, says the manufacturer, Visking Corp.

• Again—Surplus Spuds

POTATOES, the products that caused so much criticism of the farm surplus program a few years ago, again are in the surplus news. USDA will assist the potato industry in disposing of surplus 1955 production, with the program administered on a state and local basis. Any potatoes used for feed must be cut or chopped to qualify.

• Foreign Farm Display

TO PROMOTE foreign trade, six agricultural trade associations and 10 firms are cooperating with USDA in an exhibit at the International Food Fair, Cologne, Germany, Oct. 1-9. This will be the first official U.S. exhibit at a foreign exposition of this kind, and will include displays of meats, citrus, dried fruits, canned fruits and vegetables, tobacco, honey, walnuts, dry peas and beans and drink concentrates.

• Granular Poisons

GRANULAR INSECTICIDES have been effective in control of the European corn borer in two years of tests by USDA and Iowa State College. Tests indicated that granular forms of chemicals were as good as, or better than, emulsion sprays for this particular purpose. A power duster and two modified grass seeders were used to apply the granular materials.

• Your Wife's Spoiled

A QUOTATION husbands will find handy to take home to their wives comes from a French woman visitor: "The American husband really spoils his wife. The American woman is queen in her home." Mrs. Martha Enderle, the visitor, declined to comment on American men, explaining: "We were invited by American women to visit this country and did not get to meet many men."

• Fair Features Cotton

COTTON—"From Field to Fabric" will be the theme for the North Carolina State Fair, Oct. 18-22. Plans call for cotton fashion parades, dress revues, the North Carolina Maid of Cotton contest and other events centered around cotton.

• Yield Upped 77 Percent

AN INCREASE of 77 percent in cotton yields the past four years has resulted from irrigation at South Carolina's Pontiac Experiment Station, and similar results have been obtained at Clemson, says J. M. Eleazer, Extension information specialist.

• Operation Razorback

OPERATION RAZORBACK is the unofficial title of a project recently undertaken by Texico, N.M., Future Farmers who imported 11 genuine American razorback sows from Oklahoma. Purpose of the "operation" is to prove or disprove a theory that good production is depend-

ent primarily on proper feeding and good management.

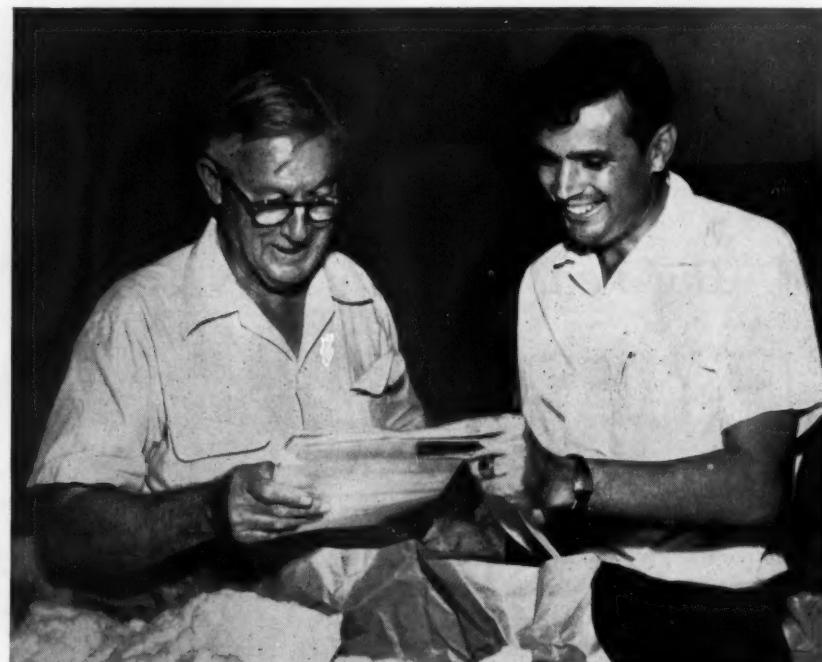
The original razorback hog is a thin-bodied, long-legged, half-wild hog of the Southeastern U.S. that roams the hills and valleys eating acorns, grass, roots, and similar vegetation. Full grown, he weighs from 50 to 75 pounds. When the demonstration is completed sometime in October, the FFA-tended sows and their litters will be put on display at a field day.

• Got More, Owe More

AMERICANS have more income than ever before, but are on a spending spree that has piled up more debts than ever before, also, the Commerce Department estimates. Income climbed more than expected in the second three months of 1955, but debts also rose more than anticipated, while savings were below the forecasts.

• Poison Detective

A NEW WAY to detect poison residues in foods has been announced by William M. Hoskins, University of California entomologist, and associates. Through a new purification method, using a chemical called acetonitrile, the researchers can more accurately determine the presence of toxic substances. Food canners are studying the new technique for possible application in their industry.



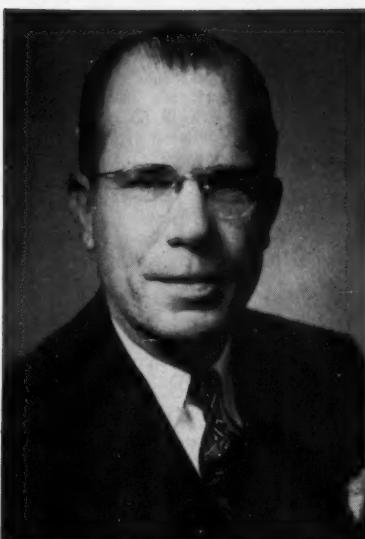
Ginner Likes Micronaire Test Service

MASON WATTS, Brownsville Co-op Gin, Brownsville, Texas, is shown receiving his certified micronaire test report from Ernest C. Cox, Jr., of the United States Testing Co. Laboratory. This service is offered by five compresses in the Lower Rio Grande Valley to their customers on cotton received for concentration. The warehouses offering this service are the Brownsville Compress & Warehouse; Rio Grande Compress No. 1; Rio Grande Compress No. 2 of Brownsville and the Raymondville Compress and VaLee Compress of Raymondville.

Fourteen Valley gins receive a 100 percent micronaire test from the Brownsville branch of United States Testing Co.

Micronaire test reports were delivered at 5 p.m., Thursday, on 300 bales handled on Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Watt says, "This service of concentrating my cotton and receiving 100 percent micronaire tests has been excellent and helps in selling my cotton." He also says, "with each list I show for sale I present the buyer with the United States Testing Co.'s certified weight sheet test report."



Domestic Market for American Cotton to Shrink, Unless Emergency Steps Taken, warns Head of Avondale Mills Craig Smith

•

Craig Smith is President of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., which is one of the largest users of American Cotton in the spinning industry. He has been in the cotton manufacturing business for 30 years and is immediate past president of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

This opportunity to greet our friends throughout the cotton trade is deeply appreciated.

Under ordinary circumstances, I would welcome this chance to pass along some friendly tips having to do with production and handling of cotton which, in the judgment of spinners, would help every bale meet its competition better.

However, as a duty of sincere friendship, I feel compelled to call attention to another way in which American cotton will face severe competition.

Due to the incredible textile tariff reductions at the Geneva GATT conference, a grave crisis confronts U. S. spinning and weaving mills.

Take just one kind of fabric as an example—80-square print cloth, the single most important textile item made in this country. On this cloth the Geneva tariff cut amounts to 8/10 of a cent a yard. Average profit of American mills making this cloth is 4/10 of a cent a yard. Hence the tariff cut is twice as large as the U. S. mill profit on each yard.

This was done to benefit Japan, to guarantee the Japanese excess profits, even though Japanese goods are already being sold in the United States now—at a profit, in quantity—over the present tariff and under the depressed price levels of American fabrics.

More than that, this tariff cut on print cloth is comparable to 3 and 3/10 cents a pound import subsidy on raw cotton—on foreign-growth cotton. American mills use almost 100 per cent American-grown cotton. Japan's mills use twice as much foreign growths as they do American.

Unless emergency steps are taken, and taken fast, the 9 million bale domestic market for American cotton will start to shrink. We believe it is critically important that sensible, reasonable and specific limitations be set on the amounts of foreign-made cotton textiles permitted into the United States. We sincerely ask for your interest and support—for the good of the total cotton economy of this nation.

**Published in the interest of the American Cotton Industry by
National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association.**

• Search for Cotton Maid Under Way

THE SEARCH for the 1956 Maid of Cotton officially began on Sept. 7, the National Cotton Council announced. At the same time, the Council said that the official opening of the Maid's tour will begin outside of the U.S. next year for the first time.

The new Maid will fly to the resort city of Nassau, Bahamas, next Jan. 31.

There, at the height of the tropical islands' winter season, the Maid will present a complete wardrobe of 1956 American designer cottons in a fashion show at Royal Victoria hotel.

The Maid of Cotton will be received by the chairman of the Bahamas Board of Development and other high government

officials. She likewise will be featured in a full-color movie to be made in the hotel's Jungle Gardens and other locales in Nassau.

Following her Bahamian visit, the new Maid will begin her U.S. tour in Miami, Fla. The tour will take her to more than 30 major American cities from coast to coast, plus some of the principal cities of Canada.

The Council said that plans currently being made indicate that the 1956 tour will include visits to more cities in the U.S. and abroad than at any time in the past.

The contest finals will be held in Memphis on Dec. 28-29. Following her selection, the Maid of Cotton will depart for New York where she will spend a full month. During this time she will be fitted with a glamorous all-cotton

wardrobe created by many of the top designers of the U.S.

She will pose for newspapers and magazine fashion photographers, appear on network television and radio broadcasts, attend Broadway stage plays, visit many of the historic spots for which the nation's largest city is famous. As a finale to her stay in Manhattan, she will be starred in a special fashion show revealing her all-cotton wardrobe on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The contest, now in its eighteenth year, is open to any girl who was born in one of the cotton-producing states, who is between the ages of 19 and 25, who has never been married, and who is at least 5 feet 5 inches in height.

Official application forms are available on request from the National Cotton Council, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis 12. Closing date for the contest is Dec. 1, 1955, and applications must be postmarked prior to midnight of that date.

The Maid of Cotton contest and tour are sponsored by the National Cotton Council, the Memphis Cotton Carnival Association, and the Cotton Exchanges of Memphis, New Orleans, and New York.

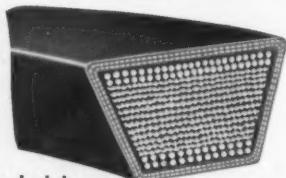
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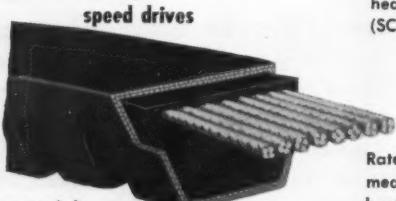
A complete line of endless fractional HP-V-Belts, for light industrial and domestic uses. Available from stock in standard sections and lengths.

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Can be used in place of endless V's in emergency. Square woven body anchors fasteners—no pull out. Same HP as standard belts. Available in A,B,C, and D cross sections in rolls, half rolls or cut lengths.

for short center high speed drives



super v-belt

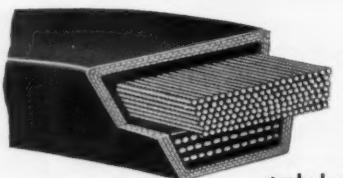
No one type of V-Belt is the "cure-all" for every drive requirement and operating condition; therefore we are always in a position to recommend and supply the V-Belt best suited to your particular needs. Send for literature and prices, or consult your Wood's Industrial Distributor.

for medium center heavy-duty minimum take-up drives



Continuous steel cables provide super strength, practically zero stretch. Notches dissipate heat, increase flexibility. Highest HP ratings. Available in A,B,C, and D cross sections.

for longer normal speed drives



Multiple-ply, continuous rayon cords withstand shock loads. Straight sidewalls assure proper-fit, even wear, best-grip. Available for heat and oil resisting (ORS) static conducting (SC).

Rated 40% above standard—fewer belts mean less maintenance. Notches dissipate heat, increase flexibility. All belts oil resisting and available for static conducting.

■ DR. H. M. SCOTT, University of Illinois, has been selected by the Poultry Science Association to receive the American Feed Manufacturers' Association \$1,000 award for outstanding contributions to poultry nutrition research.



Bale Sampler Installed

SHOWN HERE is the automatic bale sampler which has been installed at the Liberty Manufacturing Co. gin at Red Springs, N.C., and which was described Aug. 27 in The Press. It was developed at USDA's laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., and is being tested by the Department. On the left in the picture is George Ashford, general manager of Liberty Manufacturing Co., with Wilbur K. Marble, mechanical engineer, USDA.



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UD-1091 203 hp. @ 1400 rpm
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UD-18A 131 hp. @ 1600 rpm
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UD-350 78 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 349.9 cu. in., 4 cyls.



UD-264 57 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 263.9 cu. in., 4 cyls.

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U-1091 214 hp. @ 1600 rpm
Disp. 1090.6 cu. in., 6 cyls.
(natural gas & LPG only)



U-450 118 hp. @ 2200 rpm*
RD-450 182 hp. @ 3000 rpm†
Disp. 450.9 cu. in., 6 cyls.



U-406 104 hp. @ 2200 rpm*
RD-406 175 hp. @ 3200 rpm‡
Disp. 405.9 cu. in., 6 cyls.



U-372 95 hp. @ 2200 rpm*
RD-372 165 hp. @ 3200 rpm‡
Disp. 372 cu. in., 6 cyls.



U-282 79 hp. @ 2400 rpm
BD-282 137 hp. @ 3600 rpm§
Disp. 282.5 cu. in., 6 cyls.



U-240 66 hp. @ 2400 rpm
SD-240 131 hp. @ 3800 rpm
Disp. 240.3 cu. in., 6 cyls.



U-220 64 hp. @ 2400 rpm*
SD-220 104 hp. @ 3600 rpm†
Disp. 220.5 cu. in., 6 cyls.



U-9 56.3 hp. @ 1500 rpm
Disp. 334.5 cu. in., 4 cyls.



U-264 56 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 263.9 cu. in., 4 cyls.



U-164 38.5 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 164 cu. in., 4 cylinders



U-2A 25.8 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 113.1 cu. in., 4 cyls.



U-1 17 hp. @ 2500 rpm
Disp. 59.5 cu. in., 4 cyls.
*INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION
†AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATION

These are the 18 INTERNATIONAL engines that save money for cotton gin operators by delivering a full measure of economical power. Each unit is the result of more than 50 years of research, engineering, and manufacturing know-how. That's why INTERNATIONAL Power Units stand up to a ginning job and do it right.

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• Georgia Irrigation Could Be Expanded

IRRIGATION is increasing rapidly in Georgia, but could expand more. The number of farms having irrigation systems rose from 35 in 1945 to about 792 in 1954, according to Willis E. Huston, Extension engineer.

In a new Extension publication on the subject, Huston estimates that 27,701 acres were irrigated last year in Georgia.

Truck crops and pastures accounted for most of the irrigation, but increasing acreages of cotton and other crops are being produced through supplemental irrigation.

"Farmers are beginning to realize that supplemental irrigation is excellent insurance against crop failure," Huston commented. "Supplemental moisture will economically increase income on most crops in an average year and will be extremely profitable in a dry year."

A recent survey showed that Georgia has an additional one million acres that could be irrigated if water resources were utilized fully. Most of this acreage would be of the overhead sprinkler type system, with less than 25 percent surface irrigation, Huston declares.

Farm ponds and streams have been the main source of water for irrigation in the past. Ponds constructed primarily to water stock and for recreation are too small and shallow for irrigation. Some farmers are building new ponds or enlarging present ones. In one South Georgia county this past fall, 29 bulldozers were busy building new ponds or

reworking old ones to be used for irrigation, Huston says.

The state geologist says the Coastal Plains area of the state has the best supply of ground water in the world. This water is from 200 to 800 feet below the surface and is a dependable source of irrigation water. It is becoming an important supply. Deep wells are being drilled in nearly every county in the Coastal Plains area. Ponds and streams continue to be the best source of water in the Piedmont section of the state.

Margarine Production For July Declines

July margarine production reached 79,699,000 pounds, which brought the year's production to 771,759,000, S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, recently said.

Although July production ran 17.9 percent below June production, and 8.9 percent below July, 1954, production, margarine consumption continues to run about the same as last year.

Philippines Host to Coconut Congress

The Philippine Republic played host to all copra exporting countries in Asia at the first International Coconut Congress held in Manila, Aug. 26-31. The Philippine Coconut Administration (PHILCOA) invited 20 neighboring countries to attend this meeting. The groundwork for the Congress was laid in April when a PHILCOA fact-finding mission toured Asian coconut-producing

■ Brief . . . and to the Point

E. C. WESTBROOK, Georgia Extension agronomist, in a recent leaflet, "More Cotton Profit," comments:

"With good land, properly prepared, good seed, correct fertilization, thick stands, and good insect and disease control, Georgia farmers can make large cotton yields per acre at a minimum cost."

countries with the object of possibly organizing a Pacific union of copra-exporting countries.

Questions studied included standardization of quality and prices of copra and other coconut products; creation of a joint propaganda board among coconut exporting countries for the purpose of developing and promoting world markets; promulgation of a unified research scheme to find new products for the coconut and solution of existing problems; and the possibility of turning present copra exports to coconut oil production.

Meat Supplies Large

Cattle marketed during the last week of August set a record high for the period, American Meat Institute reports. About 10 percent more cattle were marketed than in the same period last year. Hog marketings also were larger than a year ago, and meat of all kinds was 11 percent more than in August, 1954.



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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Static, No Match For Matches

(Continued from Page 24)

210 safety matches not a single one ignited, but 110 of them had broken or chipped heads indicating hard impacts. One-hundred and seventy-nine were found in the cotton and the remaining 30 were in the trash. However, of the 179 in the cotton, 117 remained attached to the paper-back books.

• Common Wooden Match Tests—Test procedures were generally the same as with the safety matches, except that in some treatments the matches were placed in the seed cotton in the hopper over the cleaner, avoiding both suction and drying to focus on cleaner results. Sixteen treatments were used and there

were 66 test lots. The average seed cotton moisture content was 5.0 percent.

There were never more than two matches put in any test lot. When two matches were used, they were separate, and when fire resulted from a treatment, each fire was associated with an individual match.

Fires did occur. Out of the total of 89 common wooden matches that were used in these tests there were 35 fires. Eighty-four of the matches were the ordinary large wood type and five of the small style. None of the five, placed one per lot in the hopper, were ignited. It is probable that the smaller mass of these matches reduced the centrifugal forces on them during travel through the cleaner, and thus accounted for failure to ignite. In a complete gin system the

small matches are probably just as dangerous as the large ones.

Excluding nine matches that were used in miscellaneous ways and their six treatments, the record of match disposition shows that out of the 80, 68 were found in the cotton, 11 in the trash, and one lost. Forty-six ignited and 34 cotton fires resulted, or 42.5 percent caused fires.

The use of heat in the drier increased the number of fires. The percentage of fires increased from 36 percent with no drying to 52 percent for single drying at approximately 300 degrees F. and to 60 percent for double drying at the same temperature.

These results leave little doubt as to the dangerous role the non-safety match plays in the constant fight of the gin-ner against fire.

The Mesilla Park experiments indicate that static electricity is not the fire-starting culprit some parties appear to believe.

• Rockefeller Makes Research Grant

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER has given Arkansas Experiment Station \$6,000 to make possible a continuation of research on the recharging of underground water supplies in eastern Arkansas, Dr. L. S. Ellis, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the Experiment Station, says.

The funds will be used for installation and operation of a new power unit and pump on the experimental recharge well which was drilled a year ago on the Rice Branch Experiment Station near Stuttgart. The research was undertaken to solve the problem of a receding water table resulting from the water demands for rice production and other types of irrigation. The test well, 127 feet deep and 16 inches in diameter, was drilled by Army engineers.

Months of experiment on the well must still be done but prospects look good, according to Professor Kyle Engler, head of agricultural engineering.

Thus far, underground water from another well has been used as a recharging supply, and tests now indicate that the well is a better one than it was before being recharged. At least 90 percent of the water used in recharging a well can be recovered later by pumping in the normal manner.

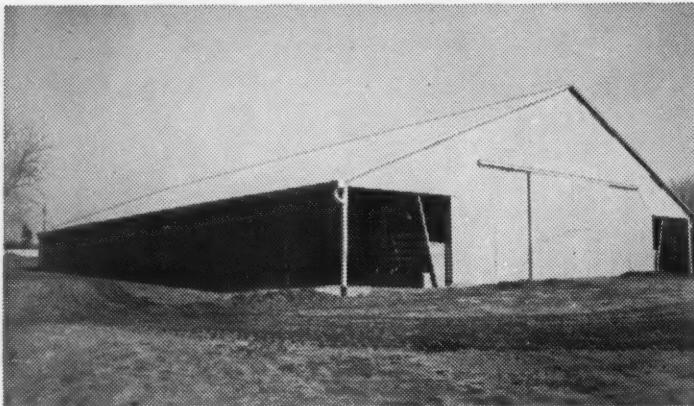
The next recharging test, following the installation of the pump and the power unit and completion of the pumping tests, will involve the use of surface water which has been filtered and purified. Engineers in the Engineering Experiment Station are now working on plans for a filter to be used in the project. They hope to develop a portable filter which can be transported to different locations.

Subsequent tests will be with unfiltered surface water to ascertain whether silt or other matter in unfiltered water will block underground water passages and destroy the usefulness of the well.

If the use of surface water, either filtered or unfiltered, proves successful in recharging the underground supplies, farmers in that area will be able to use a surplus of surface water during the winter months to recharge their wells, which can then be more heavily pumped during the summer months for irrigation purposes.

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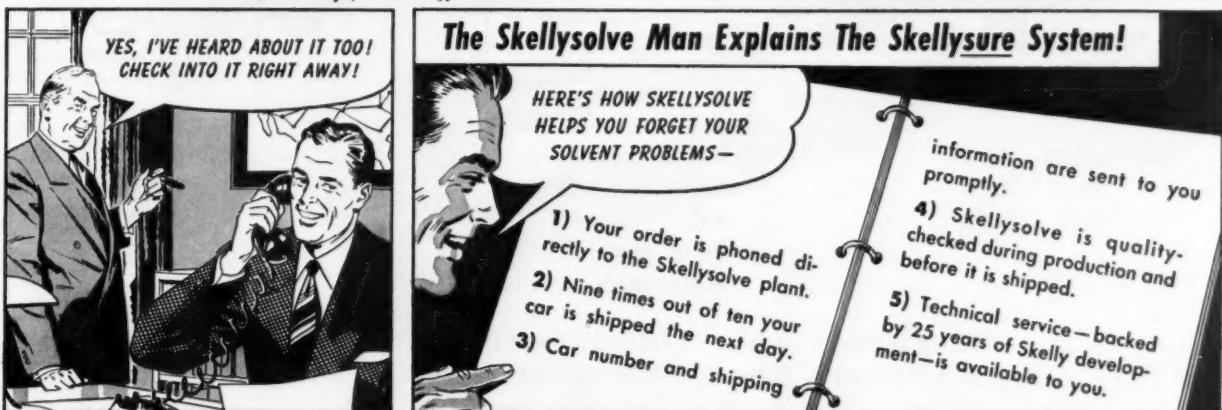
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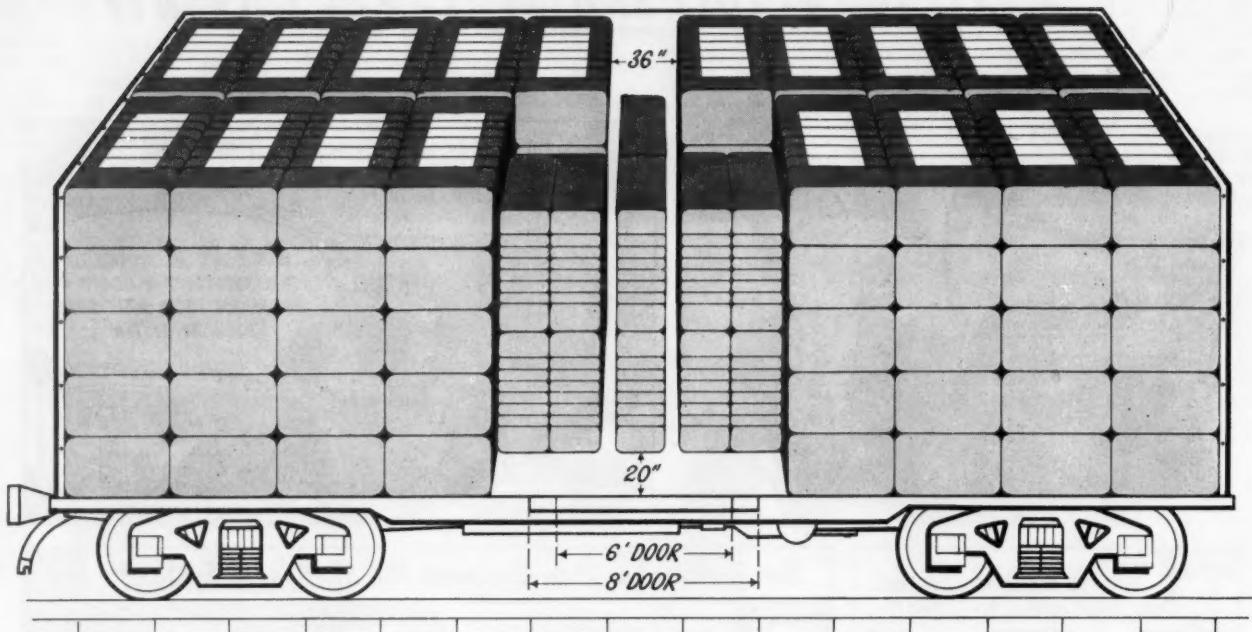
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DIAGRAM FOR LOADING 60,000 LBS. LINTERS IN 40'6" CAR



CARS: Length . . . 40' 6"
Height . . . 10' 6"
Width . . . 9' 2"

BALES: Length 50"
Thickness 25"
Width 45"
Average Weight 600 lbs.
Average Density 18.4 lbs. per Cu. Ft.

LOADED IN CAR:
102 Bales
61,200 Pounds

With High Door 6' Wide . . . 1 Additional Bale Can Be Loaded In Top Of Door
With High Door 8' Wide . . . 2 Additional Bales Can Be Loaded In Top Of Door

SHOWN is a method of saving money in loading linters, described by the accompanying article.

• Mills Can Cut Costs In Loading Linters

MONEY can be saved by many cotton oil mills by following a system of loading freight cars that has been developed by Virginia Cellulose Department of Hercules Powder Co. The accompanying diagram shows the method. The bale arrangement in front of both doors is designed to facilitate both loading and unloading of the cars.

Officials of the firm explain that many oil mills felt that they were confronted with a costly problem of making heavier bales with appreciably higher densities last April. This was because of the lower freight rates for linters, based on 60,000 pounds in a 40-foot, six-inch car, and 75,000 in a 50-foot car, which became effective at that time.

This prompted the company to make a study of cars received at its Hopewell plant and to make a number of special trips to oil mills to determine whether major equipment expenditure could be avoided. Hercules says:

"The results of this survey indicate that most mills can meet the heavier carloading requirements with their present equipment by ordering a maximum height car, making bale weights more uniform, and loading cars more efficiently. A few mills may have to reline

baling boxes to correct bale dimensions, but this should involve only minor repair cost.

"In order to achieve the most efficient carloading, it is important that bale thickness not exceed 25 inches. Bale width (between sides covered with bagging) can vary from 43 inches to 46 inches, but should average 45. Bale length can vary from 48 to 54 inches.

"Bales within these dimensions and ranging in weight from 600 to 630 pounds have densities in range of 18 to 18.5 pounds per cubic foot, which should not cause too much strain on old baling equipment."

Program for American Oil Chemists Society Given

The completed program for the 29th annual fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society is given in the September issue of the Journal of the A.O.C.S. by the program chairman, W. C. Ault of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

A total of 56 technical papers will be presented at general, concurrent, or student sessions. Special topics will include detergents, analytical techniques, chemical modification, shortenings, nutrition, oxidation and polymerization as well as general research.

Caution in Tractor Use Urged by Engineer

Because tractors cause two-thirds of the deaths from farm machinery, Tennessee Extension Engineer Houston Luttrell has listed safety precautions that will be of value to anyone working with tractors. More than half of the deaths occur when tractors over-turn.

These safety reminders follow:

Speed is the most frequent cause of a tractor turning over sideways. Slow speeds are the only safe ones.

Be extra careful crossing a steep slope. If it is too steep, don't try to farm it with a tractor.

Always leave a tractor in gear and don't handle heavy loads going down steep slopes.

Cross ditches only where banks have gradual slopes.

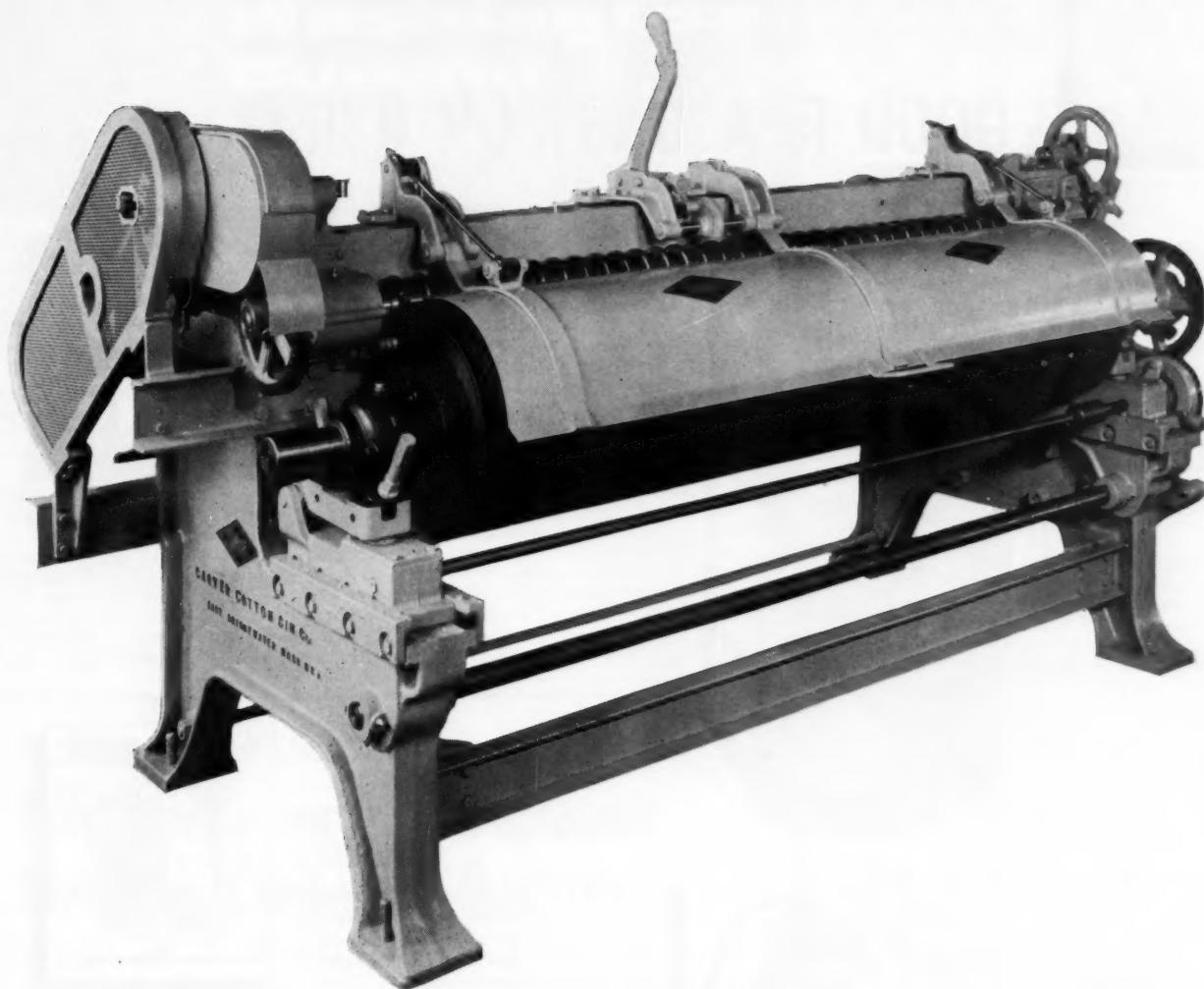
More operators are killed on public roads by upsets than collisions. Avoid heavy traffic.

Use a tractor only for the jobs it is designed to do. Many deaths result from running errands.

Never attempt to pull a load hooked to any other point on the tractor other than the drawbar.

When carrying heavy loads on the drawbar, add front end weights for balance.

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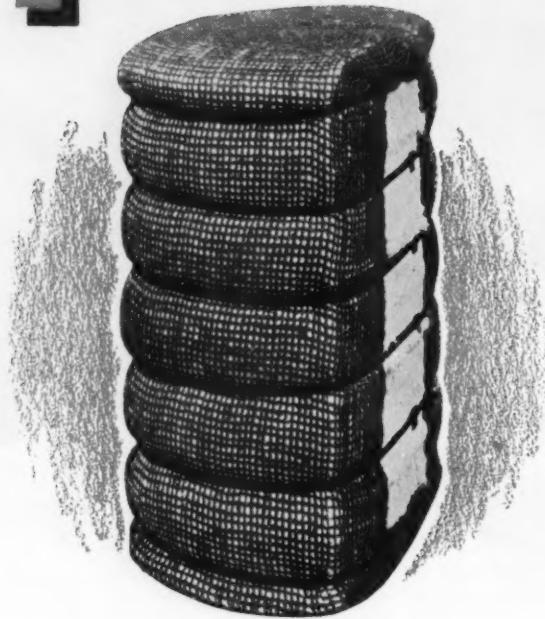
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WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Getting Cold Feet** — It won't be admitted officially, but the Administration is beginning to get cold feet on sticking with full application of the 1954 farm law which becomes fully effective at the start of 1956.

Secretary Ezra Benson is being forced to yield to party pressures and political expediency. It is by no means a rout, but recently there has been considerably less talk about "full flexibility" of prices in discussions of the 1956 farm program.

Last spring Republican leaders began to hint strongly that the Benson farm program was becoming a political liability; that Eisenhower ought to show more concern about falling prices and income of farmers.

President Eisenhower shrugged off those complaints. The President and

Benson are close personal friends and Ike's confidence in his Agriculture Secretary is complete. The President shows resentment when Benson is criticised in his presence.

It was only a few weeks ago that Benson suffered his first White House set-back. That was on his cotton export subsidy proposal. The State, Commerce and Treasury Departments joined forces to get a Presidential turn-down on that.

Not long after that it became apparent that over-planting and favorable weather were going to result in a 400-million bushel potato crop, some 50 million bushels in excess of requirements. Potato growers appealed to Benson for help, but he turned them down with a suggestion that they market less of the crop.

While the Department, officially, was

"studying" the problem, several U.S. Senators and Representatives, led by Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, began to put on the pressure for USDA to bail out the hard-hit potato growers with a government payment program. Unexpectedly, Benson yielded.

This is not to be construed as any sign that the Administration, or even Benson, is getting ready to abandon any major features of the present program. Nor is there any indication that the President would not veto any bill calling for a return to 90 percent rigid supports.

It does indicate that Benson, even if he wants to, very probably will not be allowed to stick to a strict enforcement of the full powers of the 1954 act. That law permits him after next Jan. 1 to lower supports for all basic crops to 75 percent of parity, under a formula provided in the law.

One of the most commendable things about Benson's management has been his sincere efforts to keep the farm program from being used for political purposes. That is refreshing after Charlie Brannan's efforts to make the Department a political arm of the Democrats.

Republican party heads see the situation in a somewhat different light. They say Benson must not be permitted to run the farm program in such a way as to help defeat Republican candidates, including the candidate for President in 1956. Overwhelming majority opinion here is that the candidate will be Eisenhower.

• **Biggest Stumbling Block** — The general opinion here is that the farm situation, if allowed to continue, would become the biggest stumbling block to the re-election of Eisenhower. Few believe that Republicans could regain control of Congress without a substantial improvement in farm prices.

Democratic party leaders are eager to make the farm program a major campaign issue. They are aiming directly on the White House, rather than "rabbit hunting" for Benson.

Party personnel and organization is being geared for the all-out attack. Former Secretary Claude Wickard has been named to head a special agricultural committee to spear-head the attack. Another member is Former USDA Secretary Brannan.

Last month USDA policy-makers attempted to head off the attack through a series of speeches seeking to convince farmers, and others, that there is no farm recession; that most farmers are prosperous. One speaker called the 1940's a "dream world" and advised farmers not to expect a return to the time when farm products sold for parity or above.

That strategy not only fell flat on its' face, but it boomranged. Farm resentment flared. Grange Master Herschel Newsom struck out forcefully at what he termed Administration blindness to the worsening plight of farmers.

He pointed out that farm deflation had reduced farmers' equity in their land, machinery, livestock, etc., by about \$20 billion in the past four years. It now appears, however, that the loss may be a bit less than that.

Newsom, however, held to his main theme; that farmers have been and are taking a beating while the rest of the country enjoys unprecedented prosperity.

Cold facts are not very encouraging to the few who argue for a continuation of the present program. Last month,

At Texas A. & M. College

Conference on Mechanization Stresses Cost and Quality

EDITOR'S NOTE: In its next issue, on Sept. 24, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press will bring to its readers a comprehensive report on the ninth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, which is briefly summarized in the following account. The report in the next issue will include abstracts of major addresses and the panel discussions, as well as photographs; and will provide a permanent reference on cotton mechanization.

TEMPLE, TEXAS, SEPT. 9

THE NINTH ANNUAL Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference ended today at Temple, Texas, following a tour through the Blacklands from College Station, where the first two days' sessions were held at Texas A. & M. College. As in the past, the conference was sponsored by the National Cotton Council, with the cooperation of the Farm Equipment Institute, USDA, land grant colleges of the Cotton Belt and the host institution, Texas A. & M. College System.

Cost and quality factors involved in cotton mechanization have received the bulk of the emphasis in the addresses and panel discussions on the sessions Wednesday and Thursday.

Also of much interest to the representatives from all of the cotton-growing states at this conference was the panel discussion of the use of supplemental irrigation—an increasing factor in the cotton production picture that concerns not only the Rain Belt areas which are using it to augment their rainfall, but also producers in other sections.

Entertainment features have included a smorgasbord dinner on the night of the first day's session, and banquet Thursday night. Lankart Seed Farm was host today at a lunch during the tour.

Final event scheduled this afternoon was a mechanized demonstration at Temple Experiment Station, featuring defoliation, desiccation and stripper-type of harvesting. Conferees on Thursday were shown research facilities and experimental equipment around Texas A. & M. College.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press on Sept. 24 will publish a comprehensive report on the address, panel discussions and tours during the conference, with photographs. The National Cotton Council later will distribute the summary-proceedings of the conference.

the USDA index of prices received by farmers dropped another two percent, thus bringing the total decline since last year to six and one-half percent. The decline since 1951 has been 25 percent.

The Sept. 1 Federal Reserve Board report shows farm income so far this year running at an annual rate of \$10.5 billion. That would be \$1.5 billion under last year and \$3 billion under 1953.

Farm purchasing power already has dropped to the lowest point since the depression. In terms of what the dollar will buy, farm income this year may be about equal to 1936, when net income was slightly over \$5 billion.

All of this inevitably leads to a careful re-examination of current farm programs and policies. Leaving aside the political implications, it is a situation that no Administration could afford to ig-

nore for long. There are signs that this Administration is no exception.

Already there have been some tentative and hush-hush feelers put out unofficially to find out how Democratic leaders might react to a compromise program in the next session of Congress. Nothing specific has as yet been suggested, and top officials have been careful to keep their names from being connected with the talk.

Eisenhower definitely does not want to be put into a position where he would have to consider a bill calling for a return to rigid 90 percent of parity supports. It might be embarrassing for him to sign it, and it almost certainly would be politically damaging to veto it.

When Congress returns Benson will have four choices: (1) He can stand pat on full application of the present law;

(2) support prices above the minimum in the law, anywhere up to 90 percent of parity; (3) go along with a compromise legislation that would amend the present law, or (4) resign.

It is our opinion that he will choose No. 2, and hope to fight off new legislation. That would be a big gamble, but certainly any substantial improvement in farm income would lessen the pressure for a return to rigid supports.

One straw in the wind is the as yet unannounced intention of the Department to continue cotton supports next year at 90 percent of parity. The tentative cotton program for next year, however, calls for another acreage cut, probably to around 17.6 million acres, a cut of 500,000—about 3 percent from this year.

Level Land Makes More Cotton on Texas Farm

Bench leveling has increased cotton yields on his farm near Idalou, Texas, says W. F. Foreman, Sr., a cooperator in the Lubbock Soil Conservation District.

He leveled 12 acres of sloping, eroded land in the spring of 1953.

Although yields on the land previously had been so low that they barely paid for the tillage operations, the land that year made two bales of cotton per acre.

"For years, the land barely paid its way," Foreman commented, "but now it's the best land on my place."

Gerdes Now Distributor For Moisture Meters

F. L. Gerdes, Leland, Miss., who is widely known throughout the cotton industry, has announced that he now is distributor for Hart Cotton Moisture Meters, which are being used to an increasing extent by ginners.

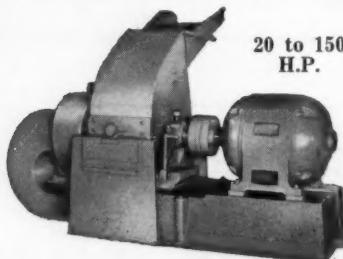


F. L. GERDES

Gerdes points out that the use of this meter enables gins to determine the moisture content of seed cotton and lint, and provides a means for determining the amount of heat to use in drying. Therefore, he comments, the producer, ginner and spinner benefit from the use of this instrument.

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Cotton Yield Increases Following Hairy Vetch

Hairy vetch has proved an excellent cover crop to increase yields of cotton and save water for Cecil Brashears of Lubbock County, Texas. He began growing vetch in 1952.

He found that runoff of rainfall was no problem where he had planted vetch, and that his requirements for irrigation water were reduced.

Three years ago Brashears interseeded 30 acres of vetch in cotton. He followed this vetch with cotton the next year and reported one-quarter bale per acre increase. In the fall of 1953 he planted 90 acres of vetch and followed it with some cotton and some grain sorghum. Increased cotton yield was comparable with the previous year, and grain sorghum showed 500 pounds per acre increase.

Brashears uses a tandem disc to destroy the vetch before planting another crop in the spring. He lists the land for irrigating before planting cotton or grain sorghum. Most of the vetch is left near the surface where it will reduce evaporation and help prevent wind erosion.

Brashears stated, "It is much easier to get a stand of cotton or grain sorghum following vetch. The organic matter from vetch prevents crusting, makes the soil mellow and easy to plow."

This year, he had 42 acres of cotton on land that was planted in vetch last fall. "It grew off faster and held up longer without water than the other cotton," he reported.

Interest Rate Raised

An increase of one-half of one percent has been made in the interest rate payable to lending agencies financing Commodity Credit Corporation support loans on 1955 crops and 1954 reseal purchase agreement loans. USDA said the rate charged farmers will remain at 3.5 percent yearly.

Lending agencies, mainly country banks, receive interest at the rate of 2.25 percent instead of the previous 1.75 percent yearly. Fees paid lending agencies are unchanged.

Kiton or Kathan, They All Have Used It

Cotton has been called many different things by different nations, but the names for it and the usefulness of the crop are almost as ancient as human language. In fact, most of the peoples of earliest history had a similar name for cotton—a name meaning cover—which closely resembles our own word "cotton." The Semitic word is kathan, while in other languages the word is: Greek—kiton; Arabic—katan; Caldean—kathan; Samaritan—kitana; Sanscrit—katan; and Hebrew—kutoneth.

Delta Council Committee Reviews Cotton Work

A report on agricultural research programs at the Delta Branch Experiment Station was presented at a meeting of the Delta Council advisory research committee on Sept. 2.

The meeting was held in the Experiment Station auditorium, Stoneville, Miss. Taking part in the discussions were Dr. William L. Giles, superintendent, Delta Branch Experiment Station, O. B. Wooten, agricultural engineer, Dr. Harry Carns, plant physiologist, and Dr. Marvin Merkl, in charge of insect investigations.

Subjects covered by reports included results of planting tests conducted on buckshot soils with a new type double disc planter; progress of work on cotton defoliation tests, along with recommendations for defoliation; a review of the cotton insect situation; and progress of work on the buckshot project.

The committee also heard a report from the Spinner-Breeder Conference Sub-committee headed by Senator George B. Walker.

James Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, vice-chairman of the advisory research committee, presided.



Many Attend Harbers Field Day

SHOWN is part of the crowd that attended the first of two recent field days at the Harbers Farm near West Point, Texas. Clinton Harbers and his brother, outstanding conservation farmers and cotton producers, were hosts. Paul Walser, Temple, Texas state soil conservationist; H. P. Smith, College Station, Texas A. & M. agricultural engineer; and C. B. Spencer, Dallas, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association agricultural engineer, were among the speakers.

New Book

GREEK AND U.S. AUTHORS ISSUE COTTON BOOK

Designed for use both as a text and as a reference book, Cotton Growing Problems was published on Aug. 31 by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West Forty-Second Street, New York. The price is \$9.75.

Basil G. Christidis, professor of agronomy at the University of Thessaloniki and director of the Cotton Research Institute at Sindos, Greece, is the senior author and wrote the book in its entirety.

George J. Harrison, former principal agronomist at U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif., and now consultant for California Cotton Cooperatives, is co-author and chose the illustrations from the U.S., as well as verifying information as to its suitability for this country.

The book seeks to fill the gap between evidence obtained in experimental tests and the practical application in the field. Underlying principles of each cotton growing problem are outlined, followed by a review of research results.

Rierson Named Director Of Regulatory Service

Dallas Rierson, county agent leader with New Mexico Extension Service, has been appointed director of regulatory services, according to Dr. Roger B. Corbett, A. & M.'s new president.

Among Rierson's duties will be the supervision of administration of state laws pertaining to the sale of feeds and fertilizers, seed, dairy products, honey, eggs, fruits and vegetables, as well as laws affecting cotton ginning, plant quarantine and the work of the state chemist's office at State College.

The most pressing problem facing Rierson will be to maintain adequate control measures against the khapra beetle, a pest which is number one enemy of stored grains, cottonseed and other crops in New Mexico and several other states.

The position of state director of regulatory services was recently created by the A. & M. board of regents, who are responsible for carrying out all laws affecting commerce in agricultural products in New Mexico.

New Mexico Appoints New Assistant Entomologist

Dr. R. C. Dobson, former Extension entomologist is now assistant entomologist with the New Mexico Experiment Station, according to Director R. A. Nichols.

Prior to his appointment with the plant quarantine service, Doctor Dobson served as Extension entomologist, 1953-55; biology instructor, 1948-51 at New Mexico A. & M. College. He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Wisconsin, and his Ph.D. degree from Oregon State College.

■ BETTY JO PEPIN, daughter of MR. and MRS. JOHN J. PEPIN, Memphis, became the bride of LT. WILLIAM EDWARD GERBER. The couple will live in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where the groom is stationed with the Air Force. Mr. Pepin is with L. D. Lovitt and Co.

• New Methods Sought For Pest Control

NEW APPROACHES to the development of better pest control chemicals include the study of systemic chemicals which move from one part of the plant to the other, USDA pointed out recently in a summary of this type of basic research. (USDA research with systemics for cotton insect control has been discussed in articles in earlier issues of The Press.)

One new systemic chemical the scientists have studied is MOPA—alpha methoxyphenylacetic acid. If a chemical that will protect against diseases, insects, or nematodes without harm to the plant could be mobile within the plant—like MOPA—agriculture might have a great new weapon. Most of the chemicals

now used as insecticides or for treatment of plant diseases have little effective systemic action, USDA adds.

Dr. John W. Mitchell and co-workers of USDA's Agricultural Research Service have made extensive tests of MOPA and other potential plant systemics. Their experiments show that MOPA applied to plant leaves or stems is absorbed and translocated both upward and downward inside the plant. With the help of soil moisture, this chemical can even move from the roots of a treated plant into those of an adjacent untreated plant in the soil. MOPA is a growth-regulating chemical, first compounded by Dr. Wilkins Reeve of the University of Maryland.

Doctor Mitchell and his associates at the U.S. Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., believe that the great mobil-

ity of MOPA within plants is probably due to the chemical's basic physical makeup, or molecular structure. They have found another substance, chemically related to MOPA, which also moves readily through plants, though not from the roots of one plant to another. This second chemical is mandelic acid. Unlike MOPA, mandelic acid has no visible growth-modifying effect.

The results obtained with mandelic acid seem to indicate that the ability of a chemical to move inside plants can be independent of any ability the compound may have to affect plant growth. Thus, it may be possible to develop systemic chemicals of many different kinds, depending on the purposes they are to serve.

• Other Approaches Studied — Another new approach to the problem of developing superior chemicals for plant-pest control is being tried by the Beltsville scientists. It involves adding certain substances to recognized plant-growth modifiers to increase their systemic action. Like the work with MOPA and mandelic acid, these studies have been greatly aided by use of radioactive materials.

For example, the researchers have employed radioactive 2,4-D to trace the movement of this well-known weed killer through a plant. They discovered that certain chemical additives—called "cosolvents"—boost the amount and rate of absorption and translocation of 2,4-D in the plant. The most effective cosolvent of several materials tested so far was an industrial detergent, Tween-20. It increased the systemic action of 2,4-D in bean leaves about 800 percent within 72 hours after the plants were treated. This research indicates that such additives used with a herbicide can be a very important part of the total formulation.

Use of radioactive 2,4-D has revealed also that plant leaves take up the largest amounts of the chemical when they are growing most vigorously. Furthermore, 2,4-D is most effectively translocated from the leaves to other plant parts when the leaves are in the intermediate stage of development, or most vigorous stage of growth. Small, young leaves are gathering in nutrients for their own development, but do not pass much along to other plant parts. Mature leaves have slowed down their life processes, and thus they aren't moving much nutrient material along, either. Leaves in an intermediate stage of development are most actively receiving and sending plant nutrients. Herbicides applied to such leaves are readily absorbed and translocated to other parts of the plant.

With radioactive growth-regulating chemicals—plus the analytical technique known as chromatography—the scientists are finding the identity of these chemicals following their absorption and movement through plants.

Radioactive tracers mark the movement of the material through plants, and chromatographic methods (in which chemical compounds are separated into different, identifiable layers) make it possible to identify the form or the presence of the chemical at particular locations in the plant.

This research has shown, for example, that very little 2,4-D is actually taken into a plant, and that some of the growth-stimulating substance absorbed does not remain as 2,4-D, but probably is changed to other chemicals through action of plant enzymes.

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At Any Oil Mill MAN ON THE SCALES Is in Key Position

■ "VERY IMPORTANT COG" says article in The Paymaster of the person who often represents one of the most important contacts that an oilseed processor has with the public.

"RICHARD WILKINSON — V.I.C." is the title of an article in a recent issue of The Paymaster, published at Abilene, Texas, by employees of Western Cottonoil Co. Wilkinson is the scale room supervisor at the firm's Lubbock mill, and V.I.C. stands for Very Important Cog—a description of the scale man with which most oil mill managers will agree.

Many men who manage cotton oil mills today gained valuable experience in the scale room, and Ray Grisham of Western Cottonoil Co. comments in the article:

"We've always tried to pick a man for the job in the scale room who can be a potential manager. His contact with the public is tremendously important, for they form their opinion of our entire company from the treatment they receive from him. I can't stress too much the importance of having the right man in that job."

Other executives of the firm have the same opinion, the article points out. "The best training for a man in the oil mill industry is in the scale room," said O. L. Peterman; and George Brassell added, "A good man there can do you an awful lot of good . . . and a bad one can ruin you."



New Calcot President

EDWIN J. NEUFELD has succeeded Lloyd W. Frick as president of California Cotton Cooperative, Ltd. Neufeld farms some 1,400 acres in cotton and diversified crops in the Wasco area of Kern County, California.

Wilkinson, whose biography forms the basis for the article, has this to say about the work of the man at the scales:

"First, it's tremendously important to learn as much as possible about all our operations . . . to understand the operations of our office and our mill. And you can't do that by sitting back and doing the job that's in front of you and letting it go at that. The more interest you show in all the various facets of our business, the better off you'll be.

"You've got to promote and maintain good relations with all of our customers and visitors. And you can render assistance to the seed buyers by maintaining good relations with all the truck drivers and ginners that you meet. The truck drivers are particularly important, for they have a good deal to do with the seed coming to our mill. So, if nothing else, it's just good business to lend a sympathetic ear to their problems and to go out of your way to be as nice to them as possible.

"It boils down to this, I think . . . be able to get along with people and learn as much as is humanly possible about our business."

Wilkinson joined the firm in 1947 at Slaton as scale clerk and was also at Las Cruces and Littlefield before going to Lubbock. He served in the Army in the Pacific area during World War II. He and Mrs. Wilkinson have three sons, Andy, Dick and Steve.

• Russia No Threat To U.S. Cotton

RUSSIAN COTTON is not likely to be a serious competitor of U.S. lint in world markets any time soon. This is the opinion of John M. Jacobs, a member of the U.S. farm delegation that recently visited the Soviet Union.

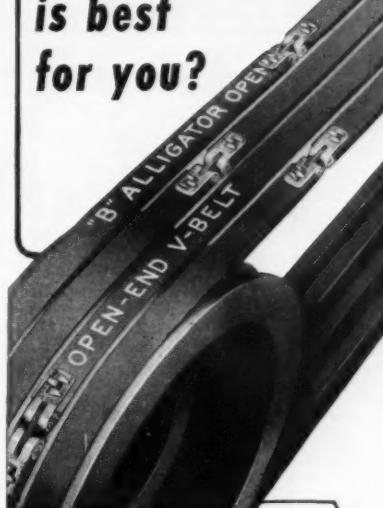
Probable increases in production in the next few years will be required to meet domestic demands in Russia, the Arizona observer believes.

Cotton yields are very light in the dry land area of Odessa, and he saw little future for cotton growing there. In Asiatic Russia, however, under irrigation and a warm climate, yields are heavy, he said.

Jacobs said last year Russia had some five million acres in cotton.

"It looked to me like Russia might double its production in 15 or 20 years," Jacob reported. "Its consumption of cotton is only one-fourth per capita of that of the United States, leaving room for a per capita increase, so it will be some time before Russia will become an exporting nation in cotton."

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• Oklahoma Studying Cotton Diseases

COTTON DISEASE research in Oklahoma during 1955 is concerned with the control of seedling diseases, bacterial blight and the Fusarium wilt-nematode complex, L. A. Brinkerhoff, Oklahoma A. & M. College, points out in a recent summary.

The control of seedling diseases is being explored from several different approaches, in addition to breeding. These include treating the surface of the seed with fungicides, soaking seed in fungicidal solutions or suspensions, and spraying fungicides into the drill row at the time of planting.

Tests with chemicals applied as sprays in the drill row are located at Chickasha, Tipton and Mangum. Wettable powders were used at the rate of one to five lbs. per acre applied in 10 gallons of water. Liquid fungicides were applied in a similar amount of water at rates from one pint to one gallon per acre. Stands were increased by as much as 85 percent by fungicides applied to the furrow in 1954, where seedling diseases were particularly severe. Final stand counts have not yet been taken in the 1955 tests.

An attempt is being made for the second year to determine whether soaking cottonseed in solutions or suspensions of chemicals might reduce injury from bacterial blight or soil-borne seedling disease organisms. For tests this year seeds were soaked and then subjected to a vacuum in an attempt to infiltrate the seed with the chemical. The common seed treatment chemicals and several antibiotics were used, as well as several chemicals which have been reported to

■ Brief . . . and to the Point

DR. C. H. FISHER, director of USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch, told a 1955 meeting of Southern feed and fertilizer control officials:

"In 1954 approximately 250,000 tons of cottonseed meal, valued at \$20 million, went into mixed feeds for poultry and swine—a market heretofore closed to cottonseed meal. The meal sold for this market brought a premium of several dollars a ton, the amount depending on location and circumstances. For the entire industry the increased return in 1954 for cottonseed meal amounted to several million dollars, owing to the greater demand for more useful product."

act as systemic fungicides. Seeds were infected with the bacterial blight organism before being treated. Also as the treated seeds were planted cultures of two soil-borne seedling disease fungi, *Rhizoctonia* and *Pythium*, were used to artificially infest a portion of each plot.

In other tests, seed treatment fungicides were applied to the surface of cottonseed as dusts, slurries, or liquids. New compounds are being compared with those now in use. Slurry preparations and liquid fungicides are generally less disagreeable to handle during the treating operation.

A large number of breeding lines are

at the present time being screened for resistance or tolerance to soil-borne seedling diseases fungi. Seeds are planted in artificially and naturally infested soil and subjected to 65° F. for six days in a cold chamber. Afterwards, the seeds complete germination in the greenhouse. Surviving plants are saved for further testing.

Breeding for resistance to bacterial blight is being continued about as in past years, with breeding plots located at Stillwater and Chickasha. All of the plants as in past seasons are artificially inoculated and graded for disease reaction. Results have been encouraging on this project. Fundamental studies on the nature of resistance and the variability of the pathogen are being made in conjunction with the breeding program.

An attempt is also being made to control injury from Fusarium wilt and root knot nematodes by developing resistant varieties. This is the first season for the breeding nursery.

A leaf spot of cotton seedlings which has been severe in some areas this season is also being investigated, Brinkerhoff said.

Texas Cotton Farmer Finds Terracing Profitable

Terracing has more than paid its way on the Slaton, Texas, farm of A. W. Alspaugh, according to the Soil Conservation Service.

"I wouldn't farm my 404 acres here without terraces," Alspaugh declared.

Five miles of terraces on his farm were built in 1948 and paid for themselves the first year.

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• Fats and Oils Trade At Record Levels

WORLD TRADE in fats, oils and oilseeds during the current year may equal the record volume of 1954 and continue at a level approximately 10 percent above the prewar average, reports to USDA indicate. Approximately 7,250,000 tons, oil equivalent, of fats, oils and oilseeds were exported during 1954.

While exports of industrial oils may be almost one-fourth less than the relatively large shipments of 1954, and marine oil exports may decline by roughly six percent, a large portion of the total decline may be offset by somewhat larger exports of edible vegetable oils and animal fats and a possible slight increase in palm oil exports, says USDA.

• **Edible Oils** — Edible vegetable oils exports during the current calendar year likely will exceed the 1954 record level of 1,810,000 tons, on the basis of increases foreseen in cottonseed and soybean oils. World exports of cottonseed oil this year are expected to exceed 500,000 tons, surpassing the 1954 tonnage, which was well above any previous year. The new record of exports reflects the continuing movement of large quantities of cottonseed oil sold for export from inventories of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This year's exports of soybeans from the U.S. probably will set a new record and establish a new high for world exports of beans and oil—probably in excess of the high of 500,000 tons, oil equivalent basis, exported in 1951.

Trade in soybeans and soybean oil in 1954 reached the prewar level largely as a result of record shipments of beans

Cattle Will Be Displayed At Super Market

■ FINE CATTLE at the State Fair of Texas will be displayed for four days in a supermarket shopping center, Ray W. Wilson, Dallas, livestock department manager and former field representative of the NCPA Educational Service, has announced. The shopping center, believed to be the first of its kind, will open immediately after the close of the fair, on Oct. 16, and is designed to save time and travel for farmers and ranchmen wanting to buy purebred cattle.

from the U.S. Peanut and peanut oil exports are expected to decline this year because of the smaller peanut harvests in 1954 in British and French West Africa, and despite the expected increase in oil shipments from India and the relatively large imports of peanuts in the U.S. The heavy movement in 1954 reflected largely the record or near record African crops of 1953. With supplies of sunflower seed and oil short in Argentina and Uruguay, the volume of world trade undoubtedly will be down sharply. Olive oil trade likely will decline also, as a result of the reduced supplies of oil from the 1954 Mediterranean Basin olive crop and the recent indications of a disappointing crop of 1955. Shipments in 1954 rose to a postwar high due largely to sharp increases in sales from Greece, Spain, and Tunisia.

• **Industrial Oils** — A decline of possibly one-fourth is forecast in shipments of industrial oils this year due entirely to a substantially smaller volume of linseed oil entering trade. Large quantities from the stocks of government-held linseed oil in the U.S. and Argentina moved—chiefly to Europe—in 1954, boosting the world tonnage to an estimated postwar peak of 670,000 tons. With stocks in principal exporting countries reduced materially, and with production in 1954 only moderately larger than the year before, trade in 1955 can be expected to be cut back to more nearly normal postwar levels.

Some increase in castor bean oil trade is forecast for 1955 with exports from India at an increased rate during the first

half of this year. The estimated decline in export during 1954 stems principally from an indicated drop in shipments from China-Manchuria. Rapeseed and oil exports in 1954 declined to less than half the high volume in 1953, largely because of the sharp drop in production of rapeseed in 1953 in France, Sweden, and possibly China. With considerable recovery in Sweden's production in 1954, and perhaps some increase in China, exports in 1955 may be up slightly.

• **Animal Fats** — World exports of animal fats in 1955 are expected to reach a new record. Foreign sales of U.S. lard in edible tallaw and greases probably will be at least as great, if not moderately greater, than in 1954. Butter exports, however, are not likely to differ much from last year. In 1954 the combined exports of all animal fats totaled 1,445,000 tons, pure fat equivalent, slightly larger than in 1953 and nearly double average annual shipments during the 1945-49 period.

Research Program Outlined By Renderer's Group

An extensive research program to study and improve meat proteins is planned for the coming year by the National Renderers' Association, Chicago, John J. Hamel, president of the group, has announced.

The board approved the association's entering into a memorandum of understanding with the USDA, Eastern Utilization, Research Branch, Philadelphia, to investigate the utilization of animal proteins.

The first study to be taken up will be designed to obtain complete information on the chemical nature of proteins in meat scraps as well as tankage, and on amino acid composition of the fatty tissue proteins. Work is to commence soon, probably within 90 days.

Hamel reported that he had signed a contract with North Carolina State College for animal protein feeding studies on hogs. This study will evaluate the efficiency of the nutrients in meat meal when fed with various combinations of other ingredients to growing, fattening swine. Digestibility studies will be conducted with pigs fed the different diets. Carcass characteristics, including backfat thickness, iodine number, subjective firmness appraisal and quality value will be determined.

Another contract was signed with the University of California for animal protein feeding studies on poultry. Special attention is to be given the nutritive value of meat meal for poultry from the standpoints of lysine stability and evidence for antimetabolites.

Specifications for quality meat meal were discussed. It was determined that a committee would present to the membership as soon as possible its recommendations for the specifications. A committee also plans to meet with the ingredients committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association in September to make for acceptability by both buyers and sellers.

The board also approved a recommendation to continue studies on animal fat at the American Meat Institute Foundation and to renew the contract which expires Sept. 30.



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Mills Names Committees Of Texas Crushers

A. J. Mills of Stamford, president, has announced the appointment of standing committees of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association for 1955-56.

The following committees will serve:

Agricultural Committee—T. J. Harrell, chairman, Fort Worth; F. Earl Davis, vice-chairman, Harlingen; Ben R. Barbee, vice-chairman, Abilene; D. B. Denney, Wolfe City; Joe Flraig, Dallas; James R. Gill, Paris; W. L. Goble, Sr., Waco; P. A. Norris, Jr., Fort Worth; R. P. Tull, Terrell; and S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro.

College Relations Committee—Roy B. Davis, chairman, Lubbock; W. D. Watkins, vice-chairman, Abilene; H. E. Wilson, vice-chairman, Wharton; B. W. Beckham, Jr., Robstown; Leo Dittert, Sealy; R. G. Fleming, Lamesa; C. C. Harlan, Paris; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan; Paul J. Lemm, Jr., Brenham; W. C. Painter, Fort Worth.

Membership Committee—R. H. Sterling, chairman, Shiner; George B. Hall, vice-chairman, El Paso; J. V. Stiles, vice-chairman, Taylor; O. E. Key, Lubbock; and J. T. King, Palestine.

Peanut Committee—John Burroughs, chairman, Portales, N.M.; C. S. Matthews, vice-chairman, Brady; W. E. Fricke, vice-chairman, Fredericksburg; Zan Burroughs, Cisco; Ned Curtis, Pearall; J. R. Fleming, Weatherford; B. C. Reese, San Antonio; Hugo G. Schmitt, Seguin; Dorman D. Sell, Giddings; Charles H. Warnken, Poth; and R. Irvin Wright, Winnsboro.

Pink Bollworm Committee — Dixon



A. J. MILLS

White, chairman, Lubbock; H. Wunderlich, vice-chairman, Corpus Christi; Ray Grisham, vice-chairman, Abilene; W. L. Goble, Jr., Waco; R. L. McClung, Hamlin; W. W. Moore, Houston; and J. C. Sparks, Raymondville.

Products Committee — R. P. Tull, chairman, Terrell; Peter Fox, vice-chairman, Sweetwater; C. C. Harlan, vice-chairman, Paris; Ben R. Barbee, Abilene; James D. Dawson, Jr., Houston; D. B. Denney, Wolfe City; T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth; Hugo G. Schmitt, Seguin;

W. C. Smith, Wichita Falls; and W. B. Vaughan, Fort Worth.

Public Relations Committee — W. L. Goble, Jr., chairman, Waco; George C. Quinn, vice-chairman, Austin; James R. Tindall, vice-chairman, Twitty; George Brassell, Jr., Lubbock; Madison Clement, Waco; J. B. Crosslin, Coleman; Frank P. Dickson, Corsicana; R. F. Holubec, Granger; E. J. Parton, Marlin; F. D. Phillips, Sherman; Fred Cooper Smith, Georgetown; W. C. Smith, Wichita Falls; Juel E. Weaver, Jr., Midlothian; and F. J. Wendel, Weimar.

Special Task Committee — J. W. Simmons, Jr., chairman, Dallas; Roy B. Davis, vice-chairman, Lubbock; H. Wunderlich, vice-chairman, Corpus Christi; D. B. Denney, Wolfe City; Ray Grisham, Abilene; Hugo Schmitt, Seguin; J. W. Shepard, Jr., Terrell; S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro; and W. B. Vaughan, Fort Worth.

Water Conservation Committee — J. H. Fox, chairman, Hearne; R. A. Montgomery, vice-chairman, El Paso; C. L. Walker, Jr., vice-chairman, Temple; H. K. Eastwood, San Marcos; Don Guitar, Colorado City; R. R. Kelley, Stamford; John G. Kerlick, Yorktown; O. E. Key, Lubbock; and Rex Steele, Harlingen.

Fewer Holiday Turkeys

Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys won't be quite as plentiful this year as last. Farmers are raising 63,066,000 this season, four percent fewer than in 1954, says USDA. About the same number of turkeys of the heavier breeds will be produced, but growers report 15 percent decrease in the lighter birds.

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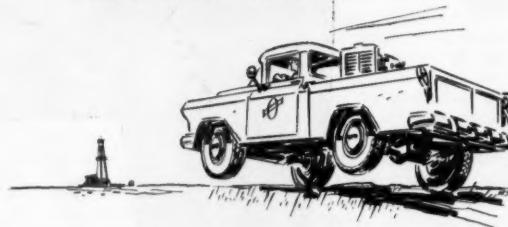
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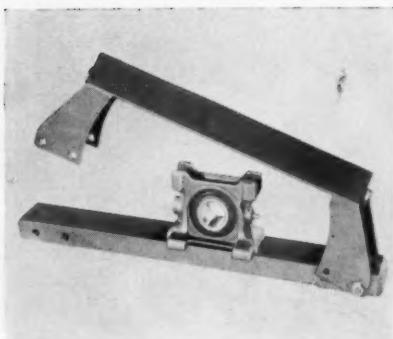
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New Book

LINK-BELT DESCRIBES NEW DESIGN DEVELOPMENTS

Significant design advancements in its DS takeup have been announced by Link-Belt Co. Full information, including dimension charts, on the complete DS takeup line is available in the new Folder No. 2539, available from Link-Belt Co., Dept. PR, 307 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago; or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas.



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The improved DS takeups are available with babbitted, ball or roller bearings. The heavy bearing blocks have a longer base for added stability, and they are interchangeable with previous designs. Babbitted blocks have pipe top for grease cup or fitting. Ball or roller bearing blocks come with hydraulic type fittings.

Other features include a rigid channel base and a sturdy adjusting screw that never projects beyond the end of the frame.

**• 10 Safety Measures
For Gins Listed**

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION Commission of Mississippi has released a report pointing out the bitter toll taken by accidents. Among a total of 432 cases handled at a cost of \$191,480, in its latest report for an annual period, two more death claims, one total disability, 54 permanent partial disabilities and 337 temporary total disabilities. From a bulletin released by the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginnery Association came the following safety suggestions for workers:

Stop clogged gin saws and clean them, while still, with a brush.

Stand breast on a clogged stand should be raised and surplus cotton spread with a stick.

Stand breast should not be lowered while saws are moving.

Do not work on "trumper" while it is in motion.

Do not wear loose clothing around machinery unless asking for trouble.

On a new job or piece of equipment, know the right operational techniques; if you don't, ask your supervisor.

Get first aid for cuts and bruises.

Get a good night's sleep, for a clear head will start the day off safely.

Work with your fellow workers—"Teamwork is the golden rule of safety."



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4 Great Varieties to choose from

- WATSON COTTON
- WATSON'S NEW ROWDEN
- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
- WATSON'S EMPIRE

FERRIS WATSON SEED CO.
GARLAND • Dallas County • TEXAS

GINNERS

You are required by law to keep two Payroll Forms showing Social Security taxes.



Here Are the Two Forms You Need:

Weekly Payroll Record (Form 85)

—A simplified form that has provisions for Social Security, withheld taxes, overtime pay, etc. Meets the requirements of state and Federal law. Bound in books of 52 sheets with marble board cover, \$2.00.

Employee's Earning Record (Form 91)

—An individual ledger sheet for each employee, providing all essential payroll information required by law. Machine ruled and printed two sides. Available in loose-leaf form, punched if desired. Size 11 1/8" x 9 1/4". Fifty sheets, \$4.00.

Binders also available to fit this form, \$5.50.

**You Need Both
of These Forms!**

**Please Enclose Check
With Order.**



THE COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

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ROBERT R. COLTER, JR.



GERALD B. BREWER



EUGENE A. EGAN

Producers Cotton Oil Executives in New Positions

THREE EXECUTIVES of Producers Cotton Oil Co. involved in promotions announced recently in The Press are shown here. Eugene A. Egan, formerly mill manager at Calipatria, Calif., now manages the Mexican interests owned jointly by Producers and George H. McFadden & Brothers. Robert R. Colter, formerly assistant to Harry S. Baker, Producers president, at Fresno has been succeeded in that position by Gerald B. Brewer. Colter now is manager of the Calipatria mill.

Central Soya Adds Brian And Allen to Staff

Dr. James R. Allen, Jr., Mars Hill, N.C., and Ross Brian, Decatur, Ill., have joined the staff of Central Soya Co. and its feed division, McMillen Feed Mills.

Brian has joined the company as senior chemical engineer in the technical department. He is a native of Mansfield, Ill., and a graduate of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., with a degree in chemical engineering. Formerly associated with the A. E. Staley Co., he is a member of the American Oil Chemists' Society, and will make his head-

quarters at the Decatur, Ind., plant of Central Soya and McMillen Feed Mills.

Doctor Allen, who joined the company as director of field service for McMillen Feed Mills, is a graduate of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, and the University of Georgia school of veterinary medicine. He is a member of several honorary and professional societies, among them the American Veterinary Medical Association. In his new capacity, Doctor Allen will be concerned primarily with poultry disease and disease control problems. He will make his new headquarters at McMillen Feed Research in Decatur, Ind.

Kohn Brothers' Gin Now Under New Management

Delta Gin Co., Inc., has assumed ownership and management of the former Kohn Brothers' Gin, Hayti, Mo. R. O. Kneibert, for 28 years manager of Boeving Brothers' Gin, at Hayti, is general manager of Delta.

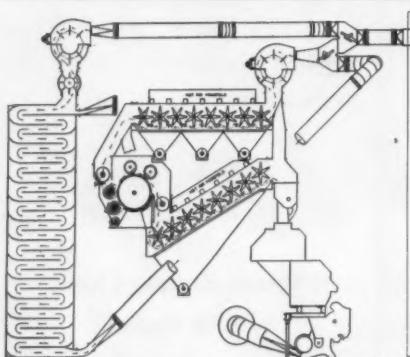
Leroy Whitener is the first president of the new corporation, with Joe Kohn, John C. Whitener, and Cloyd M. Handley, as vice-presidents. Bob Kneibert was elected secretary-treasurer.

Kohn Brothers Gin was founded in 1923 by Israel Kohn and has been owned and managed by his successors in the Kohn family since his death in 1929. It became "Kohn Brothers" in 1929 and was operated as a partnership by Julius, Hyman, Ellis (deceased) and Joe Kohn, till 1946 when the partnership was dissolved and control of the gin was vested in Joe Kohn, who remains a vice-president and director in the newly formed company, and will manage the family farms.

Desarrollo Industrial Will Represent Bird

Bird Machine Co., South Walpole, Mass., announces the appointment of Desarrollo Industrial, Beristain 47, Mexico, D. F., as exclusive representative in Mexico for all Bird Pressure Leaf Filter applications in the vegetable oil, fat, fatty acid, lard and grease industries and in rendering plants.

Expert technical assistance on Bird Pressure Filter applications will be supplied by A. Gonzalez Flores of Desarrollo Industrial, a graduate chemical engineer of the Universidad Nacional de Mexico and a well known authority on vegetable oil, fat and glycerine technological problems involving filtration. Flores has erected and installed numerous oil filtration plants in Mexico.



STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

If your gin stands and feeder extractors are in good condition, all that is needed to bring your gin plant up to date is this modern STACY cotton conditioning system.

MANUFACTURED BY
The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

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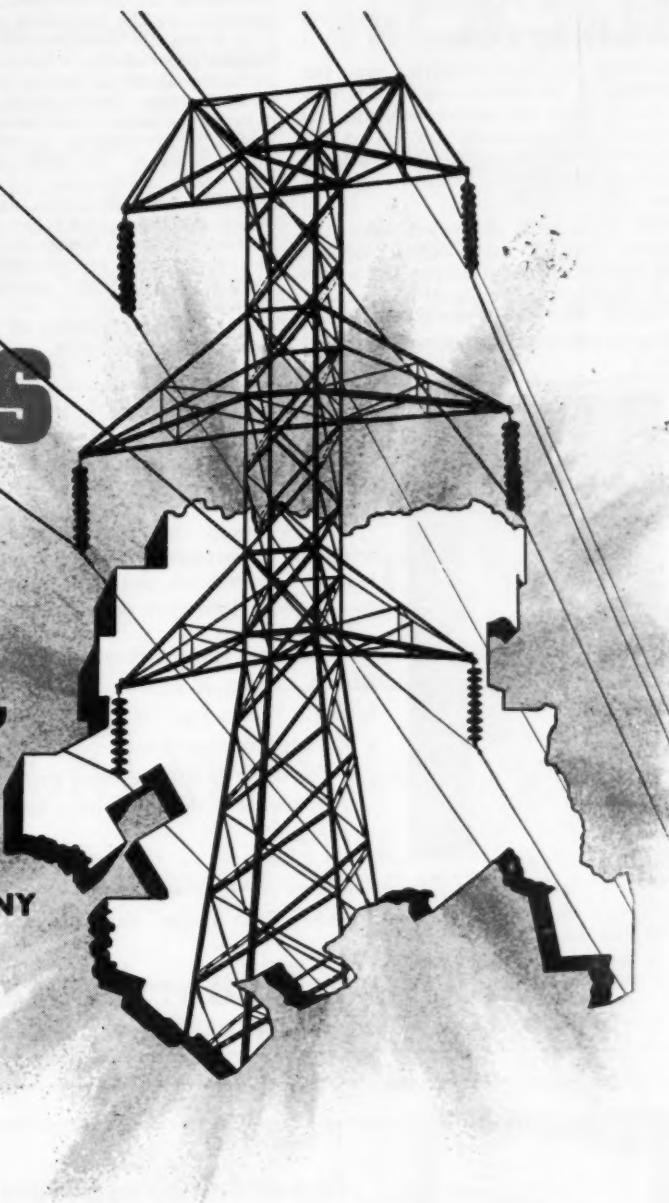
Dallas 1, Texas



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

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Here, indeed, is a land with a future...center of a 26 billion dollar growing market...abundant supply of raw materials...ample low-cost electric power...adequate, intelligent native labor supply...excellent transportation facilities...

friendly people, and favorable low-cost industrial sites with plenty of room to grow. These factors have played a big part in the success of many industrial firms which have located new plants and expanded existing plants in this "Bright Spot" of Texas within the last few years.

If you are planning an expansion or seeking location for a new plant, we invite you to use the service of our Industrial Development Department. Inquiries are held confidential. Write, wire, or call the Industrial Development Department, Texas Power & Light Company, General Office, Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

• U.S. Lint Policies Worrying Others

CONCERN of other countries over the possibility of lowered prices of U.S. cotton for export, or export subsidies, is suggested by statements drafted at the 1955 plenary session of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, held in Paris.

"The price of U.S. cotton, which is supported by U.S. price support operations, significantly influences the prices of all American type growths produced elsewhere," said one of the statements.

The international organization, which

represents 32 governments, then called attention to the following points:

1. Economic development and technological progress have been important in bringing about a larger world production of cotton than is being consumed.

2. The present level of cotton prices, which is affected by government price support levels, has also contributed to this excess production.

3. The price of cotton, as well as currency shortages and other factors, have increased the tendency to expand the production of synthetic fibers as part of a movement toward self-sufficiency.

4. In those countries in which cotton production represents a large propor-

tion of national income and foreign exchange earnings, maintenance of reasonable prices to producers is essential to a sound economy.

5. Sound programs for research, efficient production and effective sales promotion will make an important contribution toward solution of the problems.

6. It is recognized that the problems presented by overproduction, accumulated surpluses and underconsumption are complex and require full examination. Furthermore, anxiety exists regarding possibilities of changes in American cotton export programs. This is adversely affecting trade in raw cotton and cotton textiles and if this uncertainty continues or recurs, further deterioration is feared.

7. It is further recognized that these matters raise complex issues of government policy and that the policy of the U.S. government in regard to its export program is a matter for the U.S. government itself to decide. The committee therefore invites the sympathetic attention not only of the U.S. but of other governments to the points which have emerged from the committee's discussions in Paris.



Seed-O-Meter for Gins

A new device for continuous automatic weighing of cottonseed. Cost and installation is much less than the cost of installation alone on the old hopper-type scale.

C. W. Brown, operator of the Co-op Gin at Britton, Texas, is shown with his SEED-O-METER. Brown says, "It saves lots of time . . . a big improvement over the old hopper scales . . . I'm using it for the third ginning season . . . I consider it the finest piece of machinery in my gin!"

Simple Installation — Immediate Delivery

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Cecil Crow Scale Works

P. O. Box 3092

WACO, TEXAS

Phone 2-7111

Presenting

John Haskins

Durant, Okla.



JOHN HASKINS, Durant, Okla., is secretary and treasurer of the Southwest Peanut Shellers' Association, having served as assistant or secretary since 1942.

Haskins was born in Whitesboro, Texas, April 7, 1911. He finished high school at DeLeon, Texas, and graduated from Southern Methodist University in 1934. He joined the Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., in September of that year.

He and Mrs. Haskins, the former Catherine Balch of Durant, have two children—a daughter, Judy, and son, John. He teaches an adult couples' class at the First Methodist Church. His hobbies are sports and music. "I still have most of my hair but have lost my waistline," Haskins commented when asked for this biographical information.

....New information on R-C BLOWERS

The smaller types of Roots-Connersville Rotary Positive Blowers are described in this new Bulletin No. AF-154.

Here you will find the information you need for selecting blowers for your pneumatic conveying systems. The bulletin also points out why R-C equipment delivers the "BIG 4" essentials of successful blower performance

Send for this latest information and ask for suggestions on the right R-C Blower for your requirements.

ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE BLOWER

A DIVISION OF DRESSER INDUSTRIES, INC.
955 Carolina Ave. • Connersville, Indiana





Kenneth Lewis Marries

KENNETH O. LEWIS, Lubbock, field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, is receiving congratulations upon his recent marriage to Jean Sauer in Fort Wayne, Ind. They were married Sept. 3 at Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Fort Wayne, and will live in Lubbock.

Changes Made in Handling Cotton Futures Samples

Sept. 12 is the effective date for changes in handling cotton futures samples which were proposed some time ago by USDA. An amendment to cotton futures regulations makes the following provisions:

It extends from two weeks to 30 days, the period during which holders of cotton futures classification certificates may remove samples from custody of the Department, after certain contingencies have occurred. This period is extended at the request of several interested parties to provide eligible persons more time for removal of these samples. The period for requesting the return of samples when a classification request is withdrawn is also extended.

The amendment provides that one of the contingencies for removal of the samples shall be the micronaire determination for fiber fineness and maturity, in addition to review classification. This revision is being made because of recent changes in the rules of cotton futures exchanges that require, beginning next year, minimum micronaire readings for cotton delivered on futures contracts.

Under the revised regulations certificate holders may remove samples at any time within 30 days after whichever of the following occurs first: (1) the classification certificate becomes invalid, (2) the cotton is withdrawn from certified stocks, (3) the cotton is classified as untenderable and an application for review is not filed within the required time limit, (4) the classification of the cotton is reviewed and a (micronaire) fiber fineness and maturity determination is made, or (5) the lapse of one year after the original certificate was issued.

Samples not removed within 30 days after any of the above become property of the Department.

Now Available!

For the First Time, A Complete "Cotton Ginner's Handbook" of Operation
Recommendations and data from USDA Ginning Laboratories, gin manufacturers, other agencies and suppliers—compiled by a leading ginning specialist, in comprehensive order.

Subjects Covered in Cotton Giners Handbook:

- ★ How to Gin Hand Picked Cotton
- ★ How to Gin Machine Picked and Rough Hand Harvested Cotton
- ★ How to Gin Machine Stripped Cotton
- ★ What the Ginner Should Know About: Fans and Piping — Seed Handling — Feed Rate Control — Vaporizers — Heaters — Moisture Restoration — Incinerators — Pink Bollworm Machines — Conditioning and Storing Seed Cotton — Personnel Responsibility — Expenses and Income Appraisal — Engines — Speeds and Horsepower — Cyclones — Green Boll Traps — Bale Weight Variations

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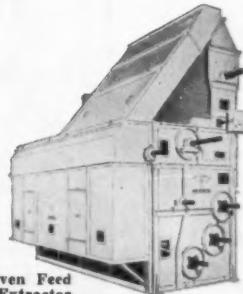
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Our "Even Feed" Bur Extractors are very large in size being almost twice the size of competitive machines. The 42", all steel saw cylinder is made this size to prevent machining and tearing of the fibers by giving the cotton and burs ample room to be processed.

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CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | |

• Dec. 15-16—Cotton Production Conference sponsored by National Cotton Council. Hotel Peabody, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

1956

• Jan. 16-18—Southern Weed Conference. Hotel Jung, New Orleans. Dr. E. G. Rodgers, Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville, secretary-treasurer.

• Jan. 19-21 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Directors and Allied Industries Meeting. Corpus Christi, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president.

• Jan. 30-31—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Feb. 5-7—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint annual convention, Austin, Texas. For information, write Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, executive secretary.

• Feb. 14-15—Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta.

Sponsored by Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association, Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Association and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, Room 714, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, NW, Atlanta, or Clifford H. Hardy, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C. Concurrent with annual conventions of Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia ginners' associations.

• Feb. 14-15—Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Room 714, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, NW, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 14-15—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 14-15—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Room 714, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, NW, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• March 12-13—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• March 12-14—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently with it.

• March 12-14—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

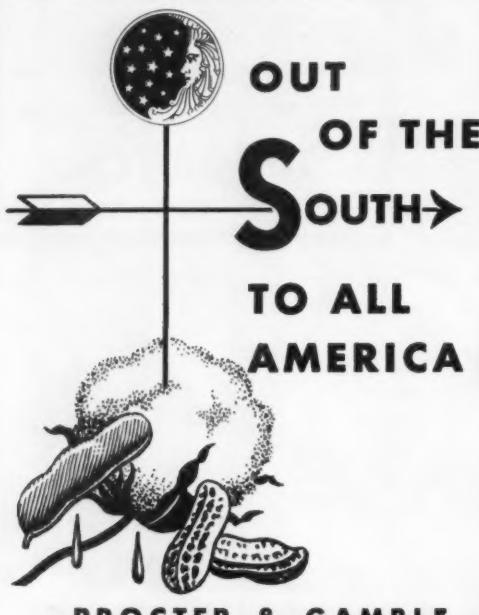
• March 12-14—Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 12-14—Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 18-21—National Peanut Council annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write National Peanut Council, DuPont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

• March 25 or 26—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary. Will be held in conjunction with Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention.

• March 26-27-28—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116



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- April 9-10—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.
- April 12-13—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president.
- April 22-25—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.
- May 21-22—National Cottonseed Products Association convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, 19 S. Cleveland Street, Memphis 4, secretary-treasurer.
- June 3-6—National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 4-5—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Building, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.
- June 6-8—Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.
- June 10-12—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 20-22—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary.
- Sept. 23-26—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Sherman Hotel, Chicago. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Pakistani Rupee Down, Cotton Export Tax Up

With the devaluation of the Pakistani rupee, the export tax rate on cotton has increased according to USDA. The increase, effective Aug. 22, 1955, applied to all Pakistani cotton, with the exception of the short staple Desi types. The current rate of exchange is 4.76190 rupees per U.S. dollar; the new tax for non-Desi cottons is 135 rupees per bale of 400 pounds gross, equivalent to \$28.35 per bale or 7.23 U.S. cents per pound. The new tax represents an increase of 0.30 U.S. cents per pound.

The export duty on Desi cotton remains at 60 rupees per bale, which at the old rate of exchange would have been \$18.10 per bale or 4.62 U.S. cents per pound, but reduced by the devaluation of the rupee to the equivalent of \$12.60 per bale, or 3.21 U.S. cents per pound.

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laugh it off

• • • • •

"Try this pill at bedtime," said the doctor to his colored patient. "It's a new treatment. If you can keep it on your stomach it should cure you."

Meeting his patient several days after, the doctor asked, "Did you manage to keep the pill on your stomach?"

"Ah did when Ah was awake," was the reply, "but when Ah fell asleep hit rolled off."

• • •

"Kids grow up fast these days."

"How's that?"

"I gave my boy a Mickey Mouse watch and yesterday he swapped it for two Marilyn Monroe calenders."

• • •
Artful dressing and a smooth paint job will take 20 years off her true age. But she can't fool a long flight of stairs.

• • •
Two privates paused at the side of a road to puzzle over a dead animal they saw there. "It has two stripes," said one.

"That settles it," said the other. "It's either a skunk or a corporal."

• • •
Mother: "What are the young man's intentions?"

Daughter: "Well, he's been keeping me pretty much in the dark."

• • •
One man's definition of an ideal wife: one who remains faithful to you but tries to be just as charming as if she weren't.

• • •
The club doorman tripped as he rushed out to open a car door, and fell headlong. "George, do be careful!" cried the agonized club manager. "They might think you're one of the members."

• • •
On the first day of school the teacher explained that if anyone had to go to the washroom he should hold up two fingers. One puzzled little boy plaintively asked: "How's that going to help?"

• • •
A little boy was about to purchase a ticket for a movie in the afternoon when the box office man asked:

"Why aren't you at school?"

"Oh, it's all right, sir," said the youngster earnestly, "I've got the measles."

• • •
"I'm worried about Junior's arithmetic. He told me seven and four make twelve."

"Not bad for a little tike—he only missed it by two."

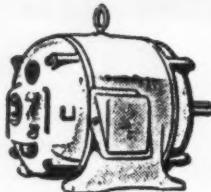
• • •
He spent so much on the girl he finally had to marry her for his money.

• • •
Doctor: I'm afraid I have bad news for you. You'll never be able to work again.
Man: That's O.K., Doc. Now, what's the bad news?

• • •
"I'm Brave Hawk," said the Indian chief, introducing himself to a paleface. "This is my son, Fighting Bird," he continued, "and this is my grandson, Four-Engined Bomber."

• • •
"Isn't it awful, George: I found out today that the Robinsons aren't even as happily married as we are."

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Anywhere—Anytime

Electric Motor Repair and Rewinding

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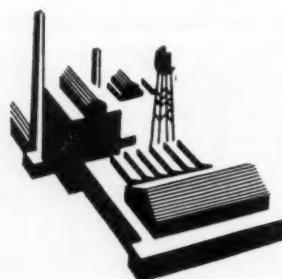
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How Kemgas Statifier Cuts Costs And Boosts Gin Production

Experienced ginners everywhere know the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gins. Losses from broken ties are practically eliminated and press repairs are at a minimum. Adding controlled moisture is no longer a problem. The Kemgas Statifier sprays an automatically controlled mist of "wet water" . . . 8 pounds or less to the 500-pound bale. The instant the batt of cotton comes from the condenser it tilts a metal control flap mounted across the lint slide closing a mercury switch that starts and controls the gentle mist spray over the batt.

Uniform Penetration with MOYST Agent

As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt releases the control flap which automatically stops the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one quart of this wetting agent is used in 100 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.

LOW VOLTAGE CONTROL FAITHFULLY OPERATES NEW STATIFIER SERIES

The mist control systems of the new STATIFIER series are now operated by a 24-volt unit. It is a simple and quick installation and complies with National Electrical Code requirements. The 100-gallon tank in which the MOYST wetting agent is added to the water, is of 18 gauge galvanized steel. The $\frac{1}{4}$ -horsepower motor is totally enclosed. The pressure pump is of bronze and stainless steel, and there is now a quick opening cover on the large-capacity strainer to simplify cleaning the screen.

- MODEL CL** For use only at lint slide before cotton is pressed. Has automatic electric control for mist unit.
MODEL CLL For use at lint slides of double battery gin. Has one motor, pump and tank, but two mist units and controls.
MODEL CD For use only at point where seed cotton drops into conveyor distributor before it is ginned. Has automatic electric control for mist unit.
MODEL CLD For use at both lint slide and distributor. Mist units have separate automatic controls.

Write, Wire or Phone Kemgas Today



EMGAS COMPANY

P. O. Box 5007

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Lubbock, Texas



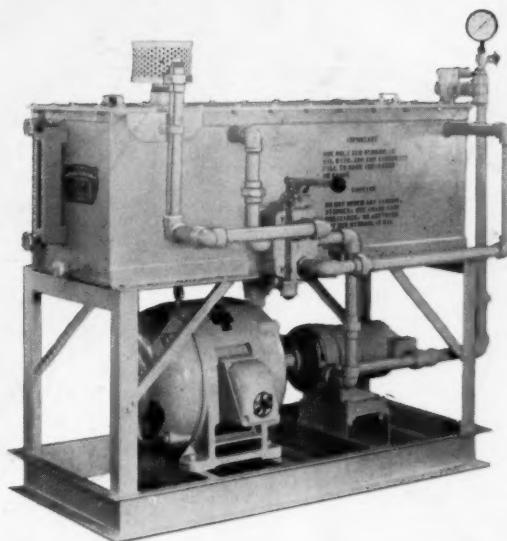
HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

NEW PRINCIPLE HYDRAULIC PUMP

HIGH CAPACITY
FOR 80 OR 90 SAW GIN PLANTS.

SIMPLE IN OPERATION—
ONLY ONE MOVING PART.
COMPLETELY BALL BEARING,
DIRECT-CONNECTED TO MOTOR
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The one Gin HAVING ALL features
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The New MURRAY 90 “Safety Gins”

These amazing NEW 90-SAW GINS have been designed throughout with a view of affording operating personnel the greatest possible safety protection. The entire front assembly is hinged at the bottom, so that the top swings forward and away from Saw Cylinder. An important feature of the Recipro (Government Type) Lint Cleaning Bar Assembly is its self cleaning action. The reciprocating action of this device keeps the leading Edge of the Grid Bars clean, and also eliminates possibility of trash building up on top of Nozzle. It is a completely new Gin, of much heavier design, and requiring a minimum of adjustments.

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